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THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND
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HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

(From our own Correspondents.)

THE announcement that her Majesty intended to visit Ireland immediately after the prorogation of Parliament, created on the very first day that it was known across St. George's Channel the greatest satisfaction and delight in the minds of all classes of the people. A few, perhaps—whose tongues *before* and *after*, but not *during*, the recent outbreak that ended at Ballingarry, wagged rather more violently than was consistent with perfect sanity—ventured to throw doubts upon the reception that would be given to the Queen and her illustrious Consort; but the large majority of the citizens of Dublin, Cork, and Belfast, and the people of Ireland generally, gave expression to opinions which must have speedily convinced this little party that they had utterly miscalculated the temper of the public. Day by day after that time the popular enthusiasm continued to increase; and it soon became evident that Irish loyalty, exuberant as it was when George IV. visited Ireland, had suffered no diminution; but that, on the contrary, it had grown in fervour and extent. In every part of her dominions her Majesty is admired, respected, and beloved, both as a Sovereign and as a woman. Not only is public homage cheerfully and spontaneously rendered to her as the model of a Queen, but a warmer and more tender homage is no less spontaneously and universally offered to her at all the fire-sides and homes of the country, as an example to the daughters, wives, mothers, and gentlewomen of her nation, of the conduct they should pursue, to merit the esteem of the wise and the admiration of the virtuous. Ireland partici-

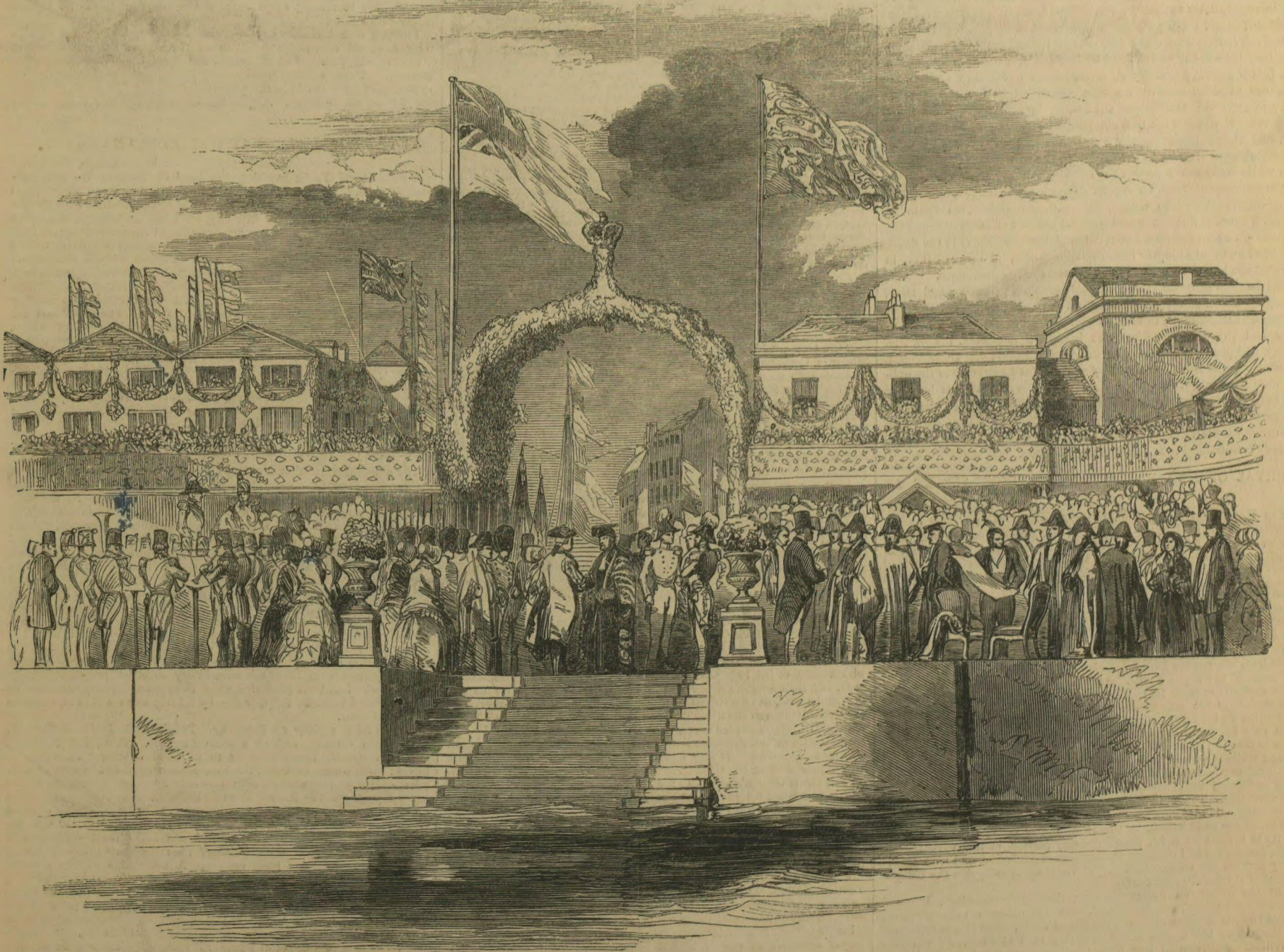
pates in these feelings, and the very humblest of the people give expression to them. Even in cases where political rancour might be supposed to rage, and the remembrance of recent melancholy events to rankle, the Irish, with exceptions too insignificant to require notice, separate the person and character of Queen Victoria from the occasions of public strife and difference of opinion that are, unhappily, too frequent, and yield to her, individually, the homage of their unaffected loyalty. Many persons now living witnessed and shared in the ceremonies and rejoicings that took place when George IV. visited Dublin. Those persons are unanimous in asserting that the enthusiasm of that day, great as it was, was a mere shadow of the loyalty and devotion expressed throughout society during the visit of a more deservedly popular Sovereign—QUEEN VICTORIA.

For at least ten days or a fortnight before her Majesty's arrival at Cove, the citizens of Cork, Dublin, and Belfast were up and stirring to do her honour. The "beautiful city of Cork," as its people call it (with a pardonable pride, and with an epithet well deserved), was especially busy, inasmuch as it had been arranged that her Majesty's first landing upon Irish ground should be within its precincts. As the village of Dunleary, near Dublin, had been named Kingstown in honour of George IV., it was suggested by some of the people of Cork, that Cove, the town that commands their magnificent harbour, should be named Queenstown, in honour of her Majesty. Some, with a more refined and graceful sense of a compliment, suggested that, if the name were altered at all, the town of Cove should henceforward be called "VICTORIA." These, however, were but the slightest of the many indications of a desire to show loyalty and affection which escaped from the warm-

hearted citizens of Cork. Such a stir was never known in that "beautiful" place since it was founded; and for a short period previous to and during the Queen's Visit, the old prophecy of the Corkonians seemed on the point of being realised.—

Limerick was, Dublin is, but Cork will be,
The greatest city of the three.

In Dublin, the bustle was even more superbly restless. Its wide and splendid streets teemed with a busy population, whose only thought and sole subject of conversation was the Queen's Visit. For once, at least, Dublin looked as much like the veritable capital of a great and prosperous kingdom as the most ardent Repealer could desire. Equipages of all descriptions—but little inferior in brilliancy to any that grace Hyde Park in the height of the London season—rolled through Sackville-street, Dame-street, Dawson-street, Merrion-square and St. Stephen's-green. Architects, builders, gas-fitters, carpenters, painters, decorators, and others, found abundant occupation in making preparations for the forthcoming ceremonial and its after festivities. Portraits of the Queen and Prince Albert appeared in the print shops, to the almost total exclusion of other prints; whilst, for those who were too poor to indulge in the expensive luxury of line engravings, medals, in commemoration of the visit, were struck, and met a ready sale. Public buildings, and private dwellings also, put on a new face of cleanliness in anticipation of the blaze of light with which Dublin was to illuminate herself. Shops were newly painted and decorated; and the old city, even in its remotest recesses, washed and adorned itself in honour of the occasion. There was never such scrubbing, and rubbing, and



RECEPTION OF CORK, AND DEPUTATIONS, AWAITING THE LANDING OF HER MAJESTY AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE QUAY

beautifying—such running to and fro of busy men—and such a rapid currency of coin in Dublin, within the memory of that venerable myth, “the oldest inhabitant.”

Even the statue of William III., in College Green, that permanent suggestor of strife and bitterness to the contending factions of Catholic and Protestant, received a new coat of paint for the occasion, and glittered in the warm sunshine as splendidly as the most devoted lover of his “pious and immortal memory” could desire. Commodious platforms, commanding a view of the procession, were erected before the gates of Trinity College, the Post Office, the Bank of Ireland, the Nelson Column, and various other public buildings. Triumphal arches were raised and adorned long before the Queen had left Osborne House; and the line of procession looked like a fair many days before her arrival in the harbour of Cove.

The whole population felt the impetus. The shopkeepers put forth their richest display of goods. The Killarney arbutus, the tabinets or poplins, and all the few articles that may in Ireland be considered as of native manufacture, were displayed to the best advantage in the windows to captivate the attention of strangers, especially of those who were expected to pour into Dublin from rich England laden with golden sovereigns, and having nothing to do but to spend them. The price of lodgings went up at an enormous rate; and seats at the windows of those housekeepers who were fortunate enough to be located in the exact line of procession, were offered for sums, which, if obtained, would have gone far towards paying the whole annual rental of the speculators. If all the gold of California had been expected in Dublin, prices could not have risen much higher.

The most respectable hotels, such as Morrison's and others, did not make any advances upon their usual prices, but others not quite so well attended and prosperous, whose designations we forbear to mention, put an import duty upon strangers, which, in some instances, was high enough to amount to a prohibition. The price of labour went up: carpenters (and gas-fitters more especially) were at a high premium. For once in the history of Ireland, the supply of labour was not equal to the demand. The streets swarmed with people. Dame-street and Sackville-street were almost as crowded as Cheapside and Cornhill; and not even the Boulevards of Paris, in those halcyon days before revolutions and émeutes had saddened the hearts of its citizens, by exiling their best customers and draining their pockets, looked more cheerful than the wide-streets and beautiful city of Dublin.

There was, it is true, an under-current of ill feeling. The Lord Mayor issued a proclamation, which the malcontents termed an *ukase*, calling upon all classes of the inhabitants to illuminate; but, as the proclamation was, after a few days, superseded by another, merely requesting all who could afford to show their loyalty in that way to do so, and exonerating from the imputation of disloyalty all who might be too poor to spend money in tallow or gas, the dissatisfaction gradually subsided.

The preparations made for the illumination showed that Dublin had her heart in the business; and, notwithstanding an occasional growl from a Young Irishman, satisfaction with the present, and bright anticipations for the future, were the orders of the day in Dublin for a full week before her Majesty's arrival. The shopkeeping interest is usually keen, and the shopkeepers of Dublin had the common sense to put politics in abeyance, and to leave the jangle of party for occasions less unsuitable. There was in the capital, and some parts of the country, an inclination at first to thrust the distresses of the country prominently before her Majesty in addresses from the corporations and public bodies. And, on the part of the Young Irishmen, there was an inclination to insist that the cordiality of the Queen's welcome should depend upon the pardon of the men recently convicted of rebellion against her authority; but, as time wore on, and public opinion manifested itself, these subjects of contention were allowed to drop. It was felt that although the distresses of Ireland are great and manifold, they were not to be remedied by howling over them, or by putting on a face of sorrow, especially upon the occasion of a visit undertaken with the patriotic motive, amongst many others equally laudable and good, of aiding the trade of the country by causing an expenditure of money. It was also felt that any thrusting forward of the names of men who had rendered themselves amenable to the laws was likely to defeat its purpose; and that they were not the true friends of the exiles, who vociferated about a pardon for them—rendering mercy impossible by the audacity with which it was demanded. Ultimately, therefore, these subjects ceased to occupy attention, and Dublin, on Saturday morning, when it was announced that the Queen had safely reached the harbour of Cove, contained a population almost unanimous in the desire to make her welcome in her Irish capital superior, in its cordiality, to any that she had ever received in any portion of her dominions.

The counties of Ireland were as enthusiastic as the cities; and most, if not the whole, of them were convened in public meetings of the freeholders and inhabitants, to vote addresses of congratulation to her Majesty and the Prince. The most influential noblemen, landowners, clergy, and professional men of each district attended; and the addresses, without a single exception that ever came to the knowledge of the public, were as enthusiastically agreed to. All these documents breathed the same spirit of loyalty and affection, and were supported either by the personal presence and speeches of the leading clergymen, both Protestant and Roman Catholic, or by letters explaining their absence, and heartily concurring in the object of the meetings.

ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY AND PRINCE ALBERT AT CORK.

The Royal Squadron, which left Osborne at three o'clock on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 1st instant, met with favourable winds and fair weather. It had been arranged that the squadron, in the event of rough weather, should anchor on Wednesday night in the Portland Roads; but the night being beautifully calm and clear, there was no necessity for delay, and the squadron steamed onwards for the Irish coast, steering directly for Cork. To the surprise of the people of Cork, whose arrangements for the befitting reception of her Majesty were not completed, the Queen's arrival was telegraphed off Cove Lighthouse at six o'clock on Thursday evening.

It was about seven o'clock when the *Fivoid* steamer, one of the Royal Squadron, entered the harbour, and communicated to the Admiral the approach of the Royal Yacht. At nine o'clock, accordingly, the *Victoria* and *Albert* made its appearance in the harbour, amidst the joyous excitement of the inhabitants of Cork, Cove, and the vicinity. The war-ships in the harbour and the batteries commenced cannonading. The surrounding hills reverberated the glad tidings. Bonfires were seen to blaze on all the neighbouring heights; rockets blazed from the ships; while the whole town was in perfect illumination, from the number, profusion, and rapidity with which the fireworks were sent forth. The unrivalled brilliancy of the scene in this glorious bay was almost indescribable. The magnificent appearance of the ships of war—their lofty spars, and masts, and rigging being at one moment in deep gloom, while at the next, almost in the twinkling of an eye, the whole were lit up in a flood of light, showing every portion of the vessels, with their furnishing and outlines, to the greatest perfection, and with singularly picturesque effect. The Royal Yacht came alongside the *Ganges*, where it lay for the night.

At ten o'clock on Friday morning, the county members, Edmund Burke Roche, Esq., and Dr. Power, with the others of the deputation, waited on her Majesty on board the Royal Yacht, when it was intimated to them that the Queen would probably land at Cove, and visit the Pavilion. Information had been previously conveyed to Sir George

Grey that the Cove people were anxious that her Majesty should commemorate her truly auspicious visit by conferring on Cove the honour and distinction of being called “Queensown;” when the secretary replied that her Majesty would feel happy in doing anything which might be deemed serviceable to their beautiful harbour and town. Accordingly, when the Royal party landed on the Quay, about two o'clock, the Queen and Prince Consort entered the Pavilion, where a splendid throne had been most tastefully erected for her Majesty, which, however, she did not occupy, but continued during the entire interview with the county members, who now formally laid before her Majesty the wishes of the inhabitants of Cove regarding the change of name so as to signalise the Royal Visit. The Queen, in the most graceful, as well as gracious, manner, assented to the request; and Cove was, therefore, invested with all the distinctiveness and individuality to be found in the style and title of Queensown. Long may it flourish, and receive the fruits of this baptismal benevolence!

Early in the forenoon, the Mayor, accompanied by W. Fagan, Esq., M.P., proceeded on board the Royal Yacht, and had an interview with her Majesty. On its being intimated to these gentlemen that the period of the Royal visit to the City was intended for the afternoon, a delicate and respectful remonstrance was offered indirectly, and it was also suggested that the necessary arrangements were not completed for her Majesty's reception. They were informed, however, that her Majesty's arrangements had been made; that the Royal visit would take place in the afternoon, at four o'clock, when the Queen would pass through the principal streets, receive the deputations, and then return to Cove, when the Royal party would proceed on board the Royal Yacht, sleep there in the Bay that night, and on Saturday morning sail for Dublin.

The beautiful river never looked to greater advantage than whilst the Royal flotilla was sailing up from Monkstown. This pretty little watering-place, as well as Passage, had a very elegant appearance. The season of the year clothed every thing along the banks and on the neighbouring hills with an endless variety of tint; and the sun, which had just emerged from a partial obscurity for the last few hours, threw its golden brilliancy over the waters. The lively verdure, the beauty and repose, the whole appearance of the little island, seemed to have attracted the peculiar attention of her Majesty. At Blackrock, a Royal salute was fired from the Castle from four pieces of ordnance sent there by the General of the district, as also from a battery on one of the neighbouring heights. About half-past three o'clock the *Fairy* reached the Custom House Quay with its Royal freight, when his Worship the Mayor, the members of the council, the Right Rev. Dr. Delany, the Venerable Archdeacon Kyle, and other clergymen, attended to receive her Majesty on her arrival. The 26th, the Cameronians, were drawn up on the quay, and a squadron of horse was also in attendance as an escort. The gallery or platform was crowded with the rank and fashion amongst the ladies of both county and city, who, according to the opinion of all the Corkonians, never looked more lovely or interesting than on this great national occasion. The spectacle was imposing and impressive. The quays at both sides of the river were not only covered with thousands of loyal and anxious citizens, but everywhere were seen elevated platforms crowded with delighted spectators. The entire breadth of the river was taken up with steamers, brigs, sloops, yachts, and vessels of every description, all furnished at every available point with living beings devoted to a glimpse of Royalty. The National Anthem was struck up by the band of the Cameronians, when “God save the Queen” was responded to by the ordnance in the Park, that woke the obedient echoes of the surrounding hills.

The deputations went on board the Royal tender, on the quarter-deck of which her Majesty was seated, nearly encircled by the Prince Consort, the Secretary (Sir George Grey) and the Commander of the *Victoria* and *Albert* Yacht (Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence.) The various addresses were then read, to which the Queen seemed to pay the profoundest attention.

The following is a copy of the Corporation Address:—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY.—We, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the ancient city of Cork, humbly approach your Majesty to tender to you, on behalf of ourselves and our fellow-citizens at large, the homage of our profoundest loyalty, and of our deepest affection and attachment to your Majesty's sacred person and crown.

We gratefully beg to express our deep sense of the high honour and distinction conferred on us by your Majesty graciously condescending to select our city as the place where you and your Royal and much-loved Consort pay your first visit to this portion of the kingdom; and we hail with the sincerest feelings of joy and exultation your august presence here, and ardently hope that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to cheer and gladden us by frequent visits, and thus diffuse pleasure and happiness amongst us. We sincerely hope that your Majesty's gracious visit will be like those of the Angel of Mercy, with healing on its wings, and that it is the harbinger of bright and better days for our country, which your Majesty must be aware is passing through a fearful ordeal.

We know that your Majesty deeply sympathises in the sufferings and privations which your people have undergone, and are still going through; and we are convinced that nothing would afford a higher gratification to your Royal breast than to mitigate and relieve those sufferings, and to raise the moral and social condition of your Majesty's much and long endearing, but patient and faithful Irish subjects.

We trust that your Royal advent here will lay the foundation of a better order of things than has hitherto existed; be the means of fully developing the great and varied natural resources of our beautiful and fertile country; and that its prosperity, and the consequent comfort, happiness, and contentment of its people, will be the glorious and blessed results of your auspicious visit.

That your Majesty may enjoy a long and prosperous reign over a united, happy, and contented people; and that you, your Royal Consort and family, may possess every happiness that this world can afford, is the ardent and sincere prayer of your loyal and attached subjects, the Council and Citizens of Cork.

Done under the Common Seal of the Borough of Cork, this 24th day of July, 1849, in the 13th year of her Majesty's reign.

As soon as this address had been read, the Mayor was desired by the Secretary to kneel down before the Queen, when her Majesty, gracefully taking the sword which was presented to her for the purpose by Prince Albert, laid it on the shoulder of the first magistrate, and conferred on him the honour of Knighthood. It was a proud moment for the worthy Mayor of Cork, particularly as the assembled citizens evinced unmistakable indications of their gratification at the honour spontaneously bestowed upon him by his gracious Sovereign.

Among the addresses presented to her Majesty, was one from the Royal Cork Yacht Club, by a deputation, consisting of J. H. Smith Barry, Esq., Admiral; T. G. Freed, Esq., Vice-Admiral; the Earl of Mountcashel; and Doctor Meach, honorary secretary to the club. This club was founded in the year 1720. A copy of the original rules was presented to her Majesty.

After this ceremony the line of procession was formed by a troop of the 12th Lancers taking the front, followed by the officers of the Cork staff in their rich and elegant uniforms. The Lords-Lieutenant of the County, Lords Bandon, Desmond, and Carbery; the High Sheriff, Lord Viscount Kilworth; the Hon. W. W. Hedges; Daniel Leahy, D.L.; Captain Wallis, D.L.; the County and City Members, and other Deputy-Lieutenants came next in order. Then succeeded the carriage of the newly-made Knight, Sir William Lyons, Mayor, in which he sat himself, accompanied by the Treasurer and Town-Clerk in their respective robes of office.

The Royal carriage now appeared, in which sat her Majesty and Prince Albert, with two Ladies in Waiting. The carriage was escorted on the left by the High Sheriff of the city, on a splendid charger, and on the right by the General of the district, also on horseback, together with a party of the 12th Lancers. The Home Secretary's carriage came next, and then followed a few others belonging to the noblemen and gentlemen who, as equestrians, preceded her Majesty. The procession went slowly through the triumphal arch at Anglesey Bridge, and along the South Mall, where the ladies, particularly in the windows along the line, enthusiastically testified their feelings of loyalty and attachment by the waving of handkerchiefs and scattering of flowers. Thus the Royal cortege passed along the Grand Parade, and through the splendid Gothic arch at Great George's-street, to the Western-road. When it had arrived beside the beautiful towers of the new College, the attention of her Majesty seemed to have been called to the building which was to bear her Royal title, as she directed their advance to be stayed for some moments, during which she appeared to survey it very minutely. The statue of her Majesty, which had been presented to the Royal College by Sir Thomas Deane, was at this very moment elevated to its proper site on the nearest gable of the structure, under the direction of Sir Thomas himself, who attended in person to seize this very favourable and auspicious time for the ceremony.

The Dyke Promenade, down which the Royal cortege next passed, with its natural and umbrageous arcade, appeared to excite much of the Royal attention as the procession advanced slowly through it. Her Majesty then proceeded through Patrick-street, back again by the

Grand Parade and Pall Mall to the Custom House, which was reached about half-past five o'clock, when the Royal pennant was unfolded at the mainmast of the *Fairy*, and the Queen, amidst the thunder of the signal-guns, went on board the Royal Yacht. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort repeatedly acknowledged the farewell greetings of the ladies and gentlemen on the Custom House Quay; when the Royal tender, accompanied by one of the war-steamer, sailed down the river, amidst the acclamations of the citizens who had crowded round the place of departure.

HER MAJESTY AND THE BLACKROCK FISHERMEN.—One of the most interesting scenes in her Majesty's passage up the river was her reception on passing Blackrock Castle, where the fishermen of Blackrock, twenty in number, appeared in procession in their boats with an address, and a fine salmon, ornamented with shamrocks and green ribbons, suspended from a decorated pole. Her Majesty, in a most kind and condescending manner, ordered the Royal Yacht to stop, and received the address and salmon on board. She conversed with Arthur Leary, one of the fishermen, praised the neat and cleanly appearance of the men, and thanked them for the fish. Through the kindness and liberality of Colonel and Mrs. Chatterton, the men appeared in blue and white Guersey frocks and straw hats, and looked remarkably neat. All the tenantry about Castle Mahon carried various flags, with “Long Live the Queen,” “Welcome,” &c., and right heartily cheered her Majesty.

THE QUEEN AND THE CORK EMBROIDERY SCHOOL.—Her Majesty condescended to accept some of the poor children's work from the Cork Embroidery School, and expressed herself much pleased with it, and gratified at the compliment paid her. The articles were a pocket-handkerchief of a very beautiful pattern, with figures worked in three corners, and V.R., surmounted by a Crown, in the fourth, trimmed with British lace; and a frock for one of the Princesses, worked by a girl who could not hem when she entered the school, two years and a half ago. His Royal Highness Prince Albert also condescended to accept a beautifully worked shirt-front. The presents were forwarded, together with a suitable address, by Mrs. Sainthill and Mrs. Paul M'Swiney, secretaries to the school. It is to be hoped that the patronage thus bestowed by her Majesty on this school will have its due effect, and that the fashionables of Cork will not now be ashamed to wear or purchase articles similar to those admitted into the Royal wardrobe.

DEPARTURE OF HER MAJESTY FROM COVE.

(From a Correspondent.)

Cove, Saturday Morning.

Notwithstanding the dull hazy appearance of the morning, from an early hour thousands had assembled on the surrounding heights to witness the departure of her Majesty. The steep eminences of Camden and Carlisle forts were densely crowded with the peasantry of the surrounding districts. The military lined the shore. At nine o'clock signals were made for getting under weigh, and at half-past nine the ships forming the Royal squadron commenced to man the yards and fire a Royal salute. Before it was concluded her Majesty was fairly under weigh, preceded by two of the lighter steamers: a party of citizens of Cork, amongst whom the writer, accompanied the squadron. The Royal Yacht continued to gain on the leading boats, and by the time we were abreast of Balleycotton Bay, was far ahead of all save the *Fairy*, *Banshee*, *Garland*, and *Viceroy* merchant steam-ship, commanded by Capt. W. Stokes, to whose kindness I was indebted for an opportunity of coming sufficiently close to the vessels at Balleycotton Island to enable me to make the accompanying sketch. After passing Balleycotton, it became evident that her Majesty's ship found the sea somewhat rough, and steered her course under the shelter of the land. She still continued to gain on even the two ships of the fleet that accompanied her; and when off Ardmore Head made signals to them to approach. They did so, and were then signalled to return with orders to the other ships of the Royal squadron, by this time far behind. They again altered their course, and followed the *Victoria* and *Albert*, which was by this time close on the coast of Waterford, and to all appearance making direct for it; however, it shortly after became evident that Waterford was not the intended port, but Tramore Bay, where the Royal Yacht was seen to enter between two and three o'clock, blow off her steam, and lay to for the night. Immediately after the *Banshee* and *Garland* entered; but up to nightfall the remaining ships could not be discerned even with the aid of the ship's glass.

Tramore is a little bay or creek, close by Waterford, the fashionable watering-place of the good folk from the neighbouring counties of Waterford, Tipperary, and Kilkenny, and is not considered a very good harbour. It has neither trade nor commerce, and is seldom visited by vessels, save such as run in there for shelter during foul weather, as did her Majesty on Saturday. August the 4th was a memorable day in the annals of Tramore.

THE ROYAL FLEET AT WATERFORD HARBOUR.

WATERFORD, Sunday.

On the Royal Yacht reaching the head of Tramore Bay, she proceeded onward to the mouth of Waterford Harbour, and anchored at Passage, the *Fairy* attending her, and the rest of the fleet at a further distance down the bay. On bringing up here, the barge was lowered from the Royal Yacht, and soon after his Royal Highness Prince Albert came down the side, and put off for shore. He was accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Prince Alfred. Colonel Phipps attended on his Royal Highness. It was understood that his Royal Highness took the Royal children a short way into the rather unromantic, but well-titled country in the vicinity of Waterford. At eight o'clock on Sunday morning the Royal flotilla left Waterford, and between five and six o'clock the Royal Yacht and the other steamers rounded Bray Head, and proceeded under slow way to the head of the line formed by the steamers which had arrived previously. The four steamers which arrived first left Waterford, or rather the upper end of Tramore Bay, at four o'clock on Sunday morning, whilst the Royal Yacht and the rest of the flotilla did not get under way till eight o'clock; thus the former, which are slow steamers, were enabled to reach the harbour of Kingstown at the same time as the Royal Yacht.

PREPARATIONS TO RECEIVE HER MAJESTY IN DUBLIN.

The announcement that her Majesty, with her customary celerity of motion, had dropped in upon the good people of Cork a day before she was expected, created some flutter in the Irish capital. At an early hour on Saturday morning the firing of guns by a vessel in the harbour—whether for sport and mischief, or in pursuance of orders, did not appear—roused the citizens from their beds before the time, and sent some of them on a wild-goose errand to Kingstown, in the expectation that the Queen had arrived. This was soon known to be a false alarm; but it gave an impetus to the preparations that were in progress throughout Dublin, and gave additional vigour to the arms of the carpenters, decorators, flag-manufacturers, and gas-fitters employed in all the leading lines of thoroughfare. It was made known to the citizens, on due authority, in the course of the day, that, at whatever time her Majesty might arrive in the harbour of Kingstown, she would not make her entry into Dublin until ten o'clock on Monday morning—the time originally appointed. This was consolatory to most people, especially to those who had built platforms, gone to expense for illuminations, or who expected to make large profits by letting seats either at windows or on platforms.

Dublin filled rapidly on Saturday. People flocked into it from all parts of the country, and even from England, Wales, and Scotland. Apartments at the hotels were not to be obtained except at enormous prices; and at some of them, the bare accommodation of a small bed in a half-furnished and unclean attic was only procurable for gold, or its paper representative. Among the visitors, a tolerably large cargo of the London swell-mob made their appearance in the streets. Some of these elegant scoundrels—as gentlemanly in outward show as the trinket-maker, the hair-dresser, and the tailor could make them—managed to reap a pretty fair harvest on board of the steamboats before favouring the Irish with a proof of their quality. A knowledge of this circumstance, combined with a wholesome regard for the pockets of the natives, led to a notification from the police authorities that four hundred police constables in plain clothes would be stationed in various parts of the city during the Queen's visit. It is possible that this announcement led to a more cautious exercise of their vocation by the industrious fraternity; but it is very doubtful whether it materially lessened the amount of their gains.

On Sunday the weather was beautifully clear and warm, and the population of Dublin poured itself out by thousands towards Kingstown. The trains ran during the whole day, and a considerable portion of the night, at intervals of a quarter of an hour, conveying at every trip 500 or 600 passengers. The little steam-boats that ply from the Custom-house Quay to Kingstown also carried down their living cargoes to the great point of attraction. Never did such brilliant multitudes flock into Kingstown as on the memorable 5th of August. It was computed that the railway company alone conveyed between 40,000 and 50,000 people to and fro during the day; and it is likely that steam-boats and private vehicles conveyed from 7000 to 10,000 more. The beautiful pier, extending 2800 feet into the sea, was so crowded with expectant visitors that it was difficult to pass along it. The pier is one of the greatest public works in Ireland; and the prospect at its extreme end is exceedingly beautiful. Looking northward, the spectator beholds the Hill of Howth, keeping its giant watch over the Bay of Dublin; and, eastward, the historical field of Clontarf, where Brian Boru defeated and routed the Danish invaders of his country, and sealed his victory with his blood. On the southern shore of the Bay he sees the pleasant environs of the capital—Sandy-mount, Merriem, Booterstown, Blackrock, and Monkstown. To the westward stretches out the open sea. In the land view are the Pillar erected to commemorate the visit of George IV. to Ireland in 1821, and the Lansdowne Terraces and marine villas of Kingstown. Beyond these, the view extends to Sandycove promontory, to Dalkey Island, the hills of Killiney, and the beautiful mountains of the county of Wicklow.

There was an expectation that the Royal squadron would enter Killiney Bay in the course of the forenoon, if it were only to give her Majesty a glimpse of one of the most beautiful scenes in Ireland. Thitherwards, accordingly, a vast crowd of people made their way, to bivouac upon the hill. Many of them were provided with telescopes to descry the squadron as soon as it rounded the point; and a still greater number were provided with the edibles and potables which it was morally certain were not to be found in sufficient quantity in the small village of Killiney, to administer to the craving of so numerous a multitude. The distance from Kingstown to Killiney Hill is somewhat less than three miles; and, either as a ride or a walk, is recommended to all strangers in Dublin. He who departs from the Irish capital without having traversed it, and stood upon the highest point of the road to look back upon the city and the bay of Dublin, deprives himself of enjoying a view unsurpassed in the British isles for extent and for magnificence. It has, by many, been compared to the Bay of Naples; but, although few will admit the Hill of Howth to be quite equal in beauty or grandeur to Mount Vesuvius, as few will deny the exceeding loveliness of the whole panorama that is spread beneath the gaze of him who stands on the ascent to Killiney Hill, and looks towards Howth and Dublin. Nor is the prospect from the cope of Killiney Hill, looking towards the sea, less beautiful, though its beauty is of different character. The Bay of Killiney makes a majestic curve into the shore; and the spectator who, from Killiney Castle, or from the top of the hill, looks down upon its dark blue waters—seeing, but not hearing, the dash of the waves, and traces them only by the white fringes of foam which they make upon the beach—and beholds, in the background, the Sugar-loaf Mountain, and others in the Wicklow range, lifting their bold summits on the horizon—will confess that he may travel far without finding so much of the grand and beautiful to admire and luxuriate in. To this point, as already observed, great numbers of the people of Dublin made their way on Sunday; and from a comparatively early hour in the morning the hill was crowded with people, anxious to catch a first glance of the Royal Squadron as it turned the projecting headland of Bray-head, across the Bay of Killiney. The scene was highly animated. Between three and four o'clock the look-out stationed here perceived, by the aid of the telescope, the leading vessels of the Royal squadron. These proved to be the *Sphinx*, the *Stromboli*, the *Lucifer*, and the *Trident*—which speedily approached, and lay to off Killiney Bay, to await the arrival of her Majesty's yacht, the *Victoria and Albert*, and the rest of the Royal squadron. At six o'clock the smoke from the funnel of the *Victoria and Albert* was discernible without the aid of the telescope. The tidings of the Queen's approach flew rapidly; and her Majesty's war-steamer, the *Dragon*, and two other steam-boats that had been cruising about all the morning, and that were on the look-out off Dalkey Island, got up their steam, hoisted their flags, and proceeded to meet the Royal squadron, and escort it into the harbour of Kingstown.

ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY IN KINGSTOWN HARBOUR.

It was a few minutes before seven o'clock in the evening, (Sunday) when the *Victoria and Albert* was observed from Kingstown pier to pass at the north side of Dalkey Island, followed by the *Sphinx*, the *Fairy*, the *Vivid*, the *Black Eagle*, the *Banshee*, the *Stromboli*, the *Trident*, the *Lucifer*, the *Dragon*, and numerous yachts and other vessels. At twenty minutes past seven the fleet swept into the harbour, and dropped anchor amid the vociferous and enthusiastic cheers of the multitude that lined the piers and the quays, that filled the streets, and that stood on windows and housetops, and on every spot commanding a view of the magnificent scene. The yard-arms of the steamers and other vessels were manned, and decorated with flags. The Royal standard floated from the main of the *Victoria and Albert*. A Royal salute was fired as the squadron entered; and the sailors upon the yard-arms of the various war-steamer and other vessels gave three hearty and tremendous cheers; the crowd on shore re-echoed the rough and exhilarating music of their shouts, and only ceased the noisy expression of their delight when the guns took up the sound of welcome, and made, for awhile, a greater uproar than the voices of the people. A great number of small boats, crowded with well-dressed ladies and gentlemen, put off from the quays. There seemed, from the shore, to be scarcely room for them all to pass and repass in safety, but no accident occurred, and they continued to row around the Royal Yacht, at a respectful distance, to obtain a sight of the Queen of Great Britain, and testify to her the loyalty and affection of the Irish people. Her Majesty shortly afterwards appeared upon deck, wearing a large red plaid shawl folded tightly around her, and a plain straw bonnet. As soon as she was perceived the cheering was recommenced; first by the spectators in the boats, who waved their hats and handkerchiefs, and stood up to give expression to their enthusiasm, and then by the immense multitude on shore, whose loud, if not sweet voices, must have convinced her Majesty that her welcome in Ireland was all that the most loyal could anticipate, or the most affectionately attached to her person could desire. Her Majesty bowed repeatedly in acknowledgment of the cheers, and, after remaining in sight for a few moments, retired to the deck or round-house cabin. Prince Albert almost immediately afterwards issued from it, and, coming upon deck, was received with cheers as loud as those which had just before greeted the Queen. The Prince appeared in a blue pilot coat, buttoned close, and, advancing to the side of the vessel, bowed several times to the persons in the boats and to the crowd on shore. His Royal Highness then retired; but, as the cheering was from time to time renewed, and the crowd of boats around the Royal yacht continued to increase, it was evident that the multitude did not consider that they had seen enough of their Sovereign and her illustrious Consort. After a short interval, these manifestations of public feeling still continuing to increase, her Majesty and Prince Albert once more appeared upon deck, and, passing to the larboard side of the vessel, where a great number of boats had congregated, bowed repeatedly to the assemblage in acknowledgment of their cheers. The illustrious pair then passed to the starboard side, facing the quay, when it was observed that her Majesty and the Prince were attended by four of the Royal children. These were the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, the Prince Alfred, and the Princess Alice. Prince Albert held the hand of the Prince of Wales, and her Majesty led the Princess Royal and the other two children. The crowd understood, instinctively, that this touching scene was intended as the introduction of the Royal children to the Irish people, and raised a succession of shouts which outdid in cordiality and intensity the enthusiastic bursts that greeted her first appearance; though when these were first heard it was difficult to imagine that human beings, however multitudinous and earnest in their expression of good-will, could well surpass them. This was her Majesty's last appearance on deck. The illustrious family—including its youngest members—bowed gracefully to the immense crowds, repeating the acknowledgment from time to time with the greatest affability, and then withdrew. Almost immediately afterwards a signal was run up to the mast-head of the Royal Yacht, which was responded to by the *Dragon*, the *Black Eagle*, the

Stromboli, and all the other vessels of the squadron in succession. The Royal Yacht struck her gay colours, with the exception of the Royal standard. The many-coloured flags of all the ships disappeared in a few moments, and the crowd understood that there was an end of the pageant until the morrow. By this time it was almost dark, and the cabin lights were lit up in the *Victoria and Albert*; preparatory, it was presumed, to the dinner of the Royal party on board.

The town of Kingstown was partially illuminated during the evening. There had been some previous talk of a determination to light bonfires on the hills for many miles around, but this intention was not carried into effect. The illumination at Kingstown was not particularly splendid; but there needed no display of lights in windows to prove that her Majesty had received as earnest and cordial a welcome as ever she had received in any portion of her dominions.

The boats that swarmed around the Royal Yacht gradually withdrew, and the crowds of holiday-makers at Kingstown began to think as to the means of returning to Dublin. This, however, was no easy matter: such multitudes pressed into the railway station, all eager to depart, that they defeated their own purpose by their hurry. The squeezing and shrieking, the jostling and pressing that ensued, were painful to witness. Ultimately, however, by stringent regulations and good management on the part of the railway officials, and the running of long trains every quarter of an hour, the crowd was thinned by degrees; but it was not until very long after midnight that the last living cargo reached Dublin. No accident occurred during the day to mar the pleasure of the scene. This is a circumstance most agreeable, but somewhat surprising to record, when the immense confusion and crowding that took place, both in Dublin and in Kingstown, are considered.

THE LANDING OF HER MAJESTY.

DUBLIN, MONDAY, AUGUST 6th.

Never did a more glorious morning burst from the east than that appointed for the entrance of Queen Victoria into the metropolis of her kingdom of Ireland. The sun shone with great splendour. There was scarcely a cloud upon the sky; and man and nature seemed in harmony of joyousness.

At an early hour almost the whole population of Kingstown was in motion; and a large proportion of that of Dublin and the watering-places of the coast seemed to have been conveyed to the same point. The steps of all were directed to the jetty and piers of the harbour, where a scene of the most animated description presented itself. On either side of that magnificent basin, upon the surface of which not a ripple was observable, where drawn up in a line the Royal flotilla, and the other numerous steam-vessels present, all decked out in their gaudiest array of flags and streamers.

Shortly after eight o'clock the Royal Yacht slipped her moorings and came alongside the jetty, and at nine o'clock his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant and the Countess of Clarendon arrived by special train from Dublin. Immediately their Excellencies proceeded on board, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, the Lord Chancellor, Sir Edward Blakeney, Commander of the Forces, the Duke of Leinster, the Lord Primate the Archbishop of Dublin, the Marquis of Ormonde, the Marquis of Worcester, the Earl of Erne, the Chief Justices of the Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, Sir William Somerville, the Master of the Rolls, &c., attended by a brilliant staff, where they were met by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, who cordially shook hands with his Excellency and Prince George.

On board the Royal Yacht were the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marquis of Abercorn, the Earl Fortescue, Lord Jocelyn, Sir G. Grey, Sir James Clarke, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, Colonel Phipps and Colonel Gordon, Equerries in Waiting; Lady Jocelyn and Miss Dawson, Ladies in Waiting upon the Queen; and a numerous staff of the officers of the Royal Yacht. Besides these were perceived alongside on shore, the Earl of Charlemont, the Earl of Howth, the Marquis of Headfort, the Earl of Mayo, Lord St. Lawrence, Lord Brabazon, Lord Massareene, Colonel and Mrs. White, Mr. D. C. Latouche, Mr. George Roe and Mr. Magee, chairman and deputy chairman of the Kingstown Railway Company, and the treasurer, Mr. James Pim, Sir Philip Crampton, Col. Jones, Mr. Griffith, Mr. Mulvany, and a host of the gentry of the county and city of Dublin.

Shortly afterwards her Majesty made her appearance on the quarter-deck, and having cordially greeted the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, introduced to their Excellencies the Royal children.

After a short interval, an intimation was conveyed to the High Sheriff of the county of Dublin that her Majesty was prepared to receive the address, when that functionary, accompanied by the deputation, consisting of the Earl of Charlemont, Viscount Brabazon, Earl of Howth, Viscount St. Lawrence, Viscount Monck, Hon. St. John Butler, Hon. Edward Preston, Sir Robert Shaw, Sir Edward Kennedy, Baron de Roebeck, James Hans Hamilton, M.P.; Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Taylor, M.P.; Hans H. Woods, Charles Cobbe, jun.; Captain C. Domville; John Barlow, Colonel Latouche, Christopher Fitzsimon, A. B. Crofton, John Lantaigne, Lieut.-Colonel Shaw; John Ennis, High Sheriff; and William Lewis, jun., Sub-Sheriff, proceeded on board, and presented an address to which the Queen returned a suitable reply.

As the hour fixed upon for the landing of her Majesty approached, the most intense anxiety manifested itself amongst the vast multitude assembled to witness the spectacle. For full twenty minutes before ten o'clock her Majesty and Prince Albert were on deck, and appeared ready for the great event of the day. Her Majesty and the Prince were repeatedly cheered by the immense assemblage; but when, at about ten minutes to ten, the four Royal children came upon deck, and were led forward to the side of the vessel by the Queen and Prince Albert, as upon the preceding evening, to be introduced to the multitude, the shouts that arose were positively deafening. The incident created an enthusiasm which it is difficult to describe, the ladies more particularly giving vent to their delight by almost frantic expressions of applause.

Her Majesty looked remarkably well, appeared in the highest spirits, and seemed deeply sensible of the exhibition of loyalty and attachment manifested by her Irish subjects. She was attired in a French barege dress (lilac and white), and wore a light blue silk mantilla, trimmed with Limerick lace, across her shoulders; her bonnet was of white crape, with an ostrich feather in it.

The guard of honour (consisting of forty men from each of the regiments in garrison) was present, and a battery of horse artillery was stationed at the extremity of the pier.

Just at ten o'clock, all things being in readiness for her Majesty's landing, the Lord Primate, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Duke of Leinster, the Lord Chancellor, the Chief Justices of the Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, the Master of the Rolls, and Sir Edward Blakeney, came on the landing-place, under the grand pavilion leading from the jetty to the railway terminus; immediately after which his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant advanced, and, bowing to her Majesty, proceeded on the gangway, and was succeeded by her Majesty, leaning on Prince Albert, and followed by the Royal children, the Lords and Ladies in Waiting, and a numerous retinue.

The moment her Majesty set foot on Irish ground, Lieutenant Hutchinson, R.N., Harbour-Master at Kingstown, hoisted the Royal standard amidst reiterated cheers; and as her Majesty passed along the pavilion she graciously acknowledged the reception given her by repeatedly bowing at either side. The hoisting of the Royal standard, by Lieutenant Hutchinson, was the signal for a Royal salute from all the war-ships in the harbour; and between the booming of the cannon and the cheers of the multitude, her Majesty's reception at Kingstown was magnificent in the extreme. Her Majesty remained a few moments on the platform in front of the railway terminus, looking on and bowing to the crowd beneath and around her; after which his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant, who walked before her Majesty along the gangway, conducted her into the waiting-room, from whence her Majesty proceeded down the stairs to the railway train, and having got into the Royal carriage, the Royal party proceeded, at a rapid pace, to Sandymount Avenue.

The engine, the "Albert," was profusely decorated with evergreens and flowers.

The Royal carriage elicited the admiration of every one who beheld it. Mr. Haughton, the General Superintendent of the Railway Factory, was the person to whom was entrusted the construction and painting of this splendid vehicle; and Mr. Hector Melville, of Westland-row, was selected to furnish, embellish, and fit it up in a style worthy of the illustrious occupants. The exterior of the carriage was painted blue and white, and the French style of decoration furnished to it.

very elegant model for the ornamental work. The windows are of plate glass, and command such an extensive view, that her Majesty was enabled to see all around her; and those who were fortunate enough to obtain positions at any place along the line, saw the Royal party without anything to obstruct them. At either side of the roof was a beautifully gilt *fac simile* of the Royal arms, and at each of the four corners was a crown placed upon a cushion. The interior of the carriage was divided into three compartments; the centre, in which her Majesty, the Prince, and the children sat, was eleven feet five inches in length; the draperies consisted of white damask, richly ornamented with gilt devices; the mirrors were of various shapes and sizes; a sofa of blue tabinet, four chairs, and five footstools, constituted what may be termed the essential furniture of this compartment; the ceiling was highly ornamented; and altogether this and every other part of the carriage presented an appearance of beauty and elegance seldom surpassed. The other two compartments, intended for the maids of honour and other attendants, were proportionably attractive, and fitted up in a manner that displayed the skill and taste of the designer. The heraldry was painted by Mr. Parke, of Thomas-street, the designs being those usual on such occasions, the Royal arms, Prince Albert's crest, the orders of the Bath, Garter, St. Patrick, and the emblems illustrative of the union of the three countries.

Along the line of railway from Kingstown every house was decorated, and every window occupied by crowds of fair occupants, who waved handkerchiefs and banners in token of respect and salutation to the Queen; and on the terraces and promenades at either side of the railway immense numbers of people were collected in group and line, all of whom gave token, by some sign or other, of their respect and loyalty.

SANDYMOUNT AVENUE.

At the portion of this avenue where the railway crosses it, a spacious platform was erected for her Majesty to cross over to her carriage. The platform, which extended a considerable way along the railroad, was covered with scarlet cloth, and was ascended from the road by three steps, covered with the same material. A raised floor, also covered with scarlet cloth, was constructed from the platform for some distance along the side of the avenue, by which her Majesty approached her carriage; and a tastefully executed awning overhung the length of the flooring. At the end of it, and on the side the Royal carriage was stationed, was another extensive platform, occupied by a great number of ladies and gentlemen.

At the other side of the railway there were other platforms, crowded with spectators; and there were also several carriages, the whole, as well as the hedgerows in the neighbourhood, being profusely decorated with festoons of evergreens and flowers, and interspersed with well-selected and appropriate mottoes. The whole scene, at this point, was most enlivening; and everything was done to give her Majesty a cordial and respectful welcome. Shortly before nine o'clock a troop of the 17th Lancers, commanded by Captain Brett, a troop of the Enniskillen Dragoons, under the command of Captain Shorte, and a troop of the 8th Hussars, commanded by Captain Bigmore—the whole under the command of Major Burdett, of the 17th Lancers—all those officers being the senior in their respective ranks in their regiments, took up their position in the avenue, which they lined at either side, from the railway to the Rock-road. A party of the Metropolitan Police were also stationed at the end of the avenue, at the railway, under the command of Inspector Finnemore, and other bodies of the force were stationed along the line of route towards Baggot-street Bridge. At half-past nine o'clock the Royal carriages arrived, each drawn by four horses, with outriders and footmen in the Royal liveries. The vehicle intended for her Majesty drew up at the raised passage from the railway, and the other carriages were drawn to the other side, through an opening made in the platform for the purpose. A number of her Majesty's servants in scarlet liveries, and mounted, accompanied the carriages. The persons in the employment of the Railway Company, who were about the platform, wore white ribbons and rosettes in their breasts; and some gentlemen belonging to the county who were present were distinguished by blue scarfs and ribbons. The engines of the trains that passed along the line during the morning were profusely decked with evergreens and flowers; and those which passed immediately before that containing the Royal party, were densely crowded by persons anxious to be in town before the procession reached.

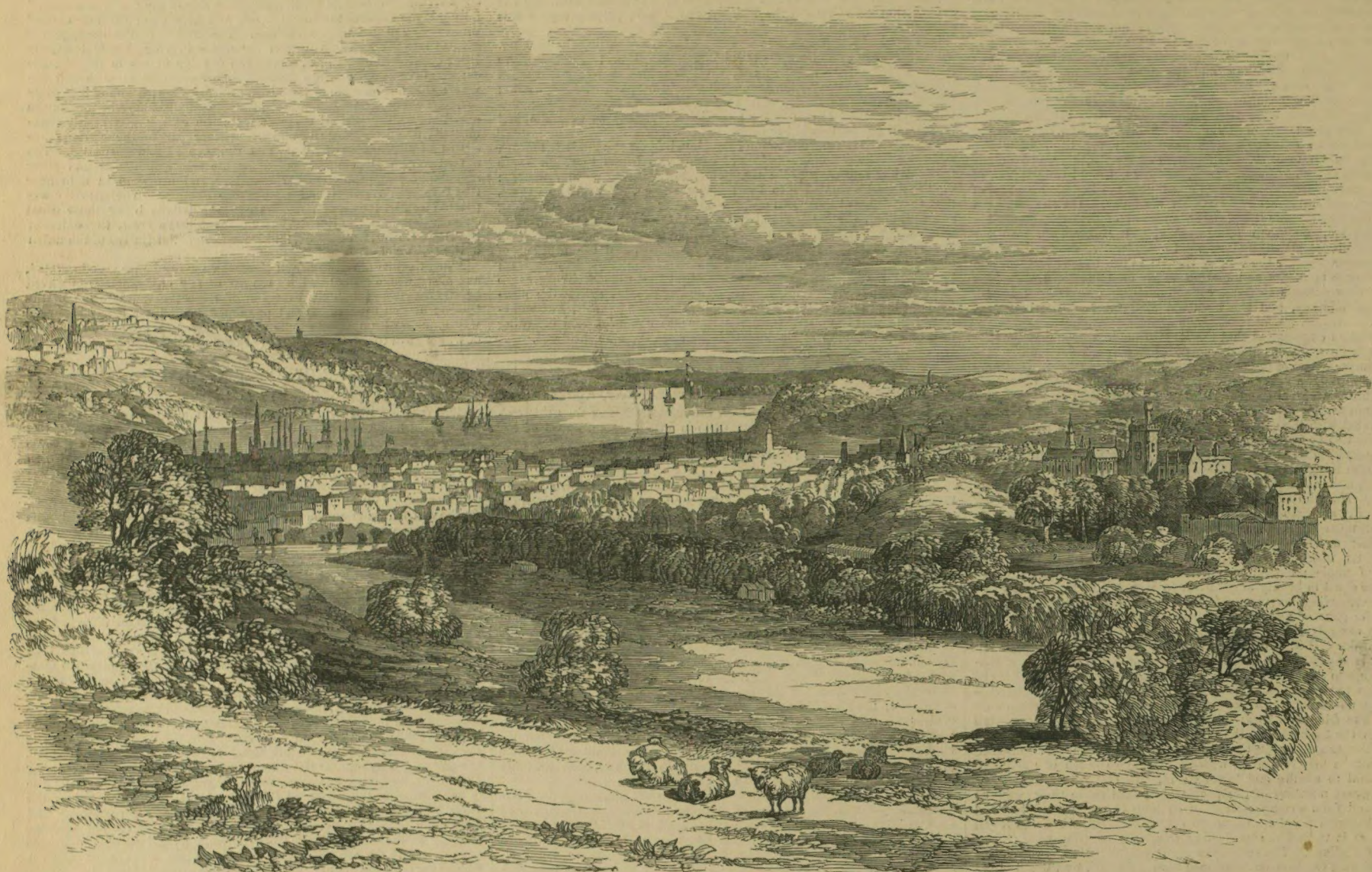
At about ten minutes before ten o'clock, a special train, which it was arranged should be despatched immediately preceding that by which her Majesty travelled, arrived at the Avenue, and it was announced that she would arrive in a few minutes. The Earl of Erne, the Baron de Roebeck, Mr. Ennis (High Sheriff of the county), Mr. James Hans Hamilton, and several other gentlemen who had been at Kingstown to receive her Majesty, and present the address, arrived by this train, being desirous to join the county procession. Colonel Mansell, Quartermaster-General, and several other superior officers, arrived at the Royal platform, to see that all proper arrangements were made. The discharges of the cannon at Kingstown were now plainly heard, announcing the landing of the Royal party, and at shortly after half-past ten the anxiously-looked-for train appeared in sight. Loud and enthusiastic cheers, accompanied with waving of handkerchiefs and other demonstrations of respect, heralded the arrival of her Majesty; and when the train stopped at the platform those manifestations of feeling were renewed again and again, and were continued after her Majesty was recognised. The state carriage having been drawn up close to the platform, her Majesty was handed out by Prince Albert; they were accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal; Lady Jocelyn following with Prince Alfred and the Princess Alice.

On her Majesty, her Royal consort and children, making their appearance, they were received with warm and repeated cheers, which her Majesty and Prince Albert acknowledged with much grace and cordiality. There were, comparatively, but few persons on the platform at the time, as the arrival took place sooner than was expected; or persons were probably under the impression that they would not be permitted to occupy places at or around that particular locality. Her Majesty was handed to her carriage by Prince Albert, who took a seat beside her, the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal being seated in front. The next carriage was occupied by Lady Jocelyn, another lady, and the other Royal children; then followed a carriage with Lady Fortescue and Sir George Grey; and another, in which were the Lord-Lieutenant and the Marchioness of Londonderry. A fifth carriage contained some persons belonging to the Royal suite. The carriage in which her Majesty and Prince Albert were seated was an open one; and while it remained during the completion of the arrangements for departure, they repeatedly acknowledged the cheering and other manifestations of loyalty and respect from those present, and seemed to be much pleased at their hearty reception by the Irish people.

The chairman, deputy chairman, treasurer, and all the members of the board of directors of the Kingstown Railway, came up in the train with the Royal party, and after it set out most of them proceeded to the city.

All the preparations being complete, the Royal *cortège* set out. It was preceded by her Majesty's servants in livery and the troop of Hussars, and followed by the other portion of the guard of honour.

From the end of Sandymount to the great triumphal arch at Upper Baggot-street—the entrance of the city, and the spot at which the jurisdiction of the Corporation commences—there was scarcely a house from which a flag or banner of some kind had not been hung out, or at which a balcony or platform had not been erected. Windows and house-tops were all put in requisition for the accommodation of the people. The first arch in the line of procession was erected at the Hammersmith Iron-works, by Mr. Richard Turner, the proprietor, from the designs of Mr. Thomas Turner, architect, who designed the great Palm House at Kew Gardens, and is now erecting the monster roof, on his patent principle, over the Liverpool station of the London and North-Western Railway Company. The Royal *cortège* having passed through this arch, and along Upper Baggot-street, arrived, at 20 minutes to 11, at the great triumphal arch, where the ceremony of the presentation of the keys was arranged to be gone through. This great and very beautiful arch was designed by Mr. Thomas Turner, the son of the Mr. Turner already mentioned, and the iron-work was executed at the works of the latter gentleman. The arch was 127 feet in width, and 92 feet high, consisting of one great central arch and wings. The great gate on the centre was 20 feet wide and 35 feet high. It was constructed of wrought iron, and was of most tasteful style, bearing on the one compartment the letters "V. R.," and on the corresponding one "A. C.," the whole exquisitely decorated with garlands and floral wreaths, and surmounted by an immense shamrock



1. MATHEW TOWER. 2. BLACKROCK CASTLE. 3. THE CORK, BLACKROCK, AND PASSAGE RAILWAY. 4. THE MARDYKE. 5. QUEEN'S COLLEGE. 6. COUNTY GAOL. 7. WEIR.

VIEW OF CORK, FROM LUNDYSWELL-HILL, LOOKING DOWN THE RIVER.

branch. Over this stood an architrave ornamented with artificial flowers and laurels supporting the Royal Arms, with the Arms of the City on either side. The whole was capped by an imperial crown of beautiful workmanship, 10 feet in diameter, with the usual national emblems, the shamrock, rose, and thistle, in their natural colours. The inscription on the face of the arch was the old Irish words of welcome,

"CEAD MILE FAILTIE."

The side arches were admirably decked with evergreens and heaths, interspersed with roses and the choicest flowers that could be procured.—(See the whole page Engraving, at page 104.)

On the approach of the Queen's carriage, the Royal standard of England was hoisted on a flag-staff, on the summit; and, from each point

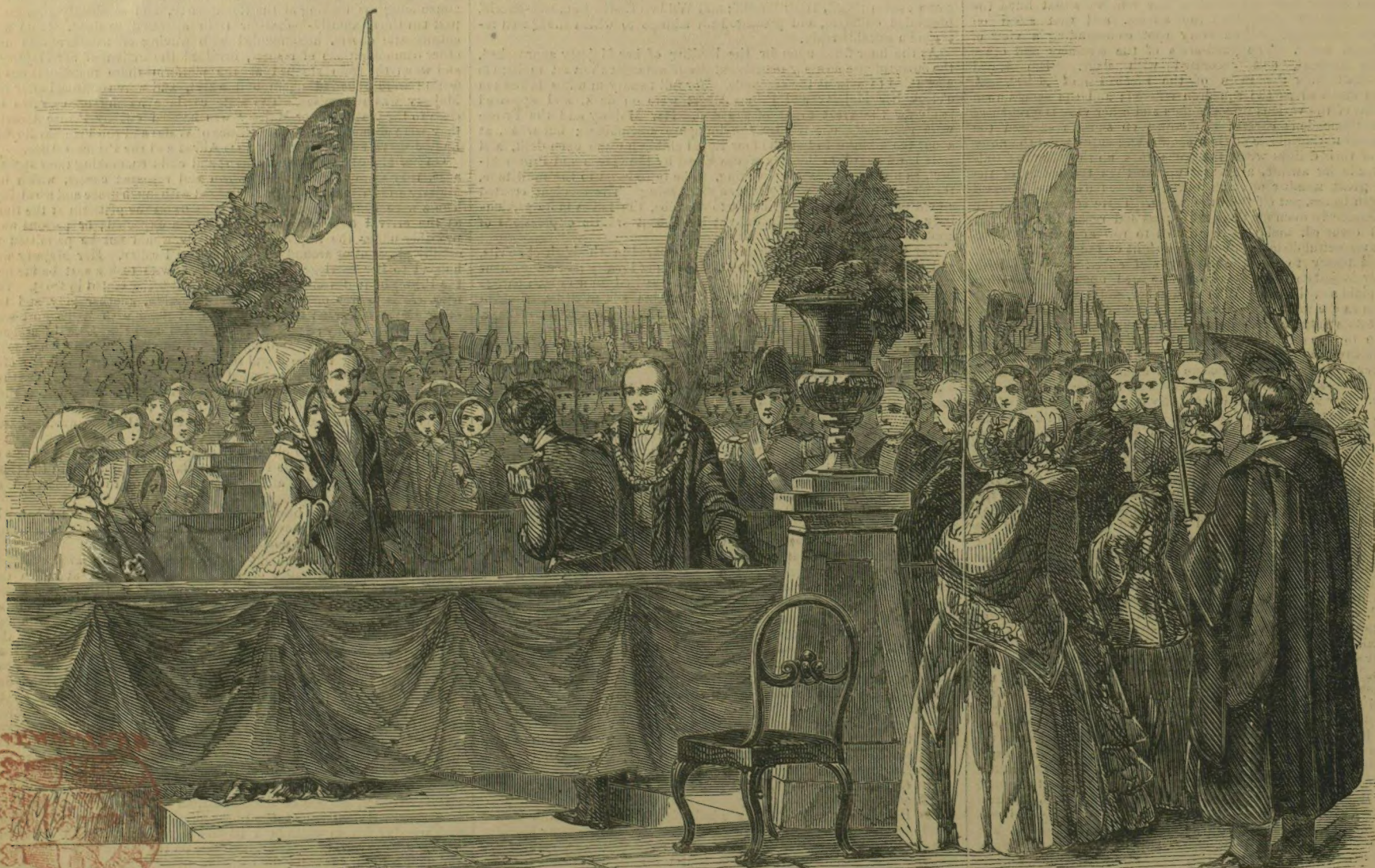
on the top flowing garlands waved gracefully in the breeze. Four city heralds occupied the pediments at each side, and were attired in the antique fashion familiar to the people of London, and to all who have ever visited the Tower, and seen the "beef-eaters."

PRESENTATION OF THE KEYS.

Long before ten o'clock the carriage of the Right Hon. Timothy O'Brien, Esq., Lord Mayor of Dublin, arrived at the great triumphal arch in Baginbun-street. His Lordship, in his full robes of office, descended into the street, and awaited, with the Aldermen, Councillors, the Recorder, and other municipal officers, the arrival of her Majesty. The scene at this point was peculiarly brilliant and striking. The gay appearance of numerous ladies at balconies, platforms, open windows, and

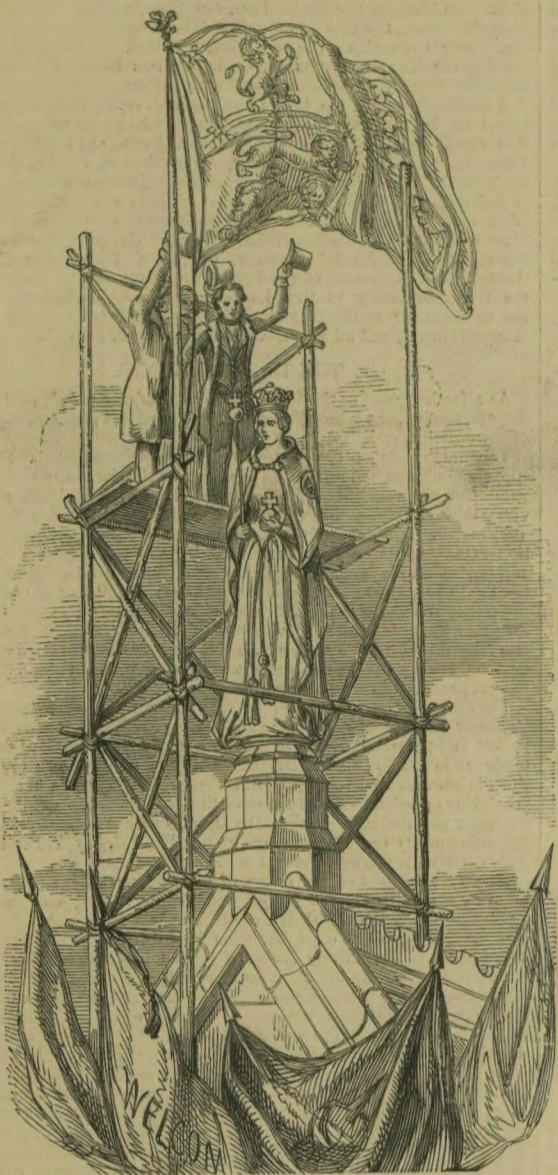
house-tops—the glittering uniform of the dragoons that lined the streets on either side—the officers in command riding rapidly about from place to place—the officious but good-humoured policemen—the quaint group of municipal officers—the Lord Mayor, in red robes, with massive gold chain about his neck—the Aldermen, in similar robes—the Sword-bearer, with his antique cap of maintenance—the Mace-bearer, with a mace almost too big for him to carry—the City Marshal, in red coat riding fussily about, with the keys of the city dangling from his side—the learned Recorder, in wig and gown—and, amid all these, the ever-moving crowd on either side, formed altogether a very magnificent picture.

About half-past ten, a flourish of trumpets announced the approach of her Majesty. Far down the road, before the Queen's carriage was visible from this station, the waving of handkerchiefs could be seen



THE QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT, LANDING AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE QUAY, CORK.

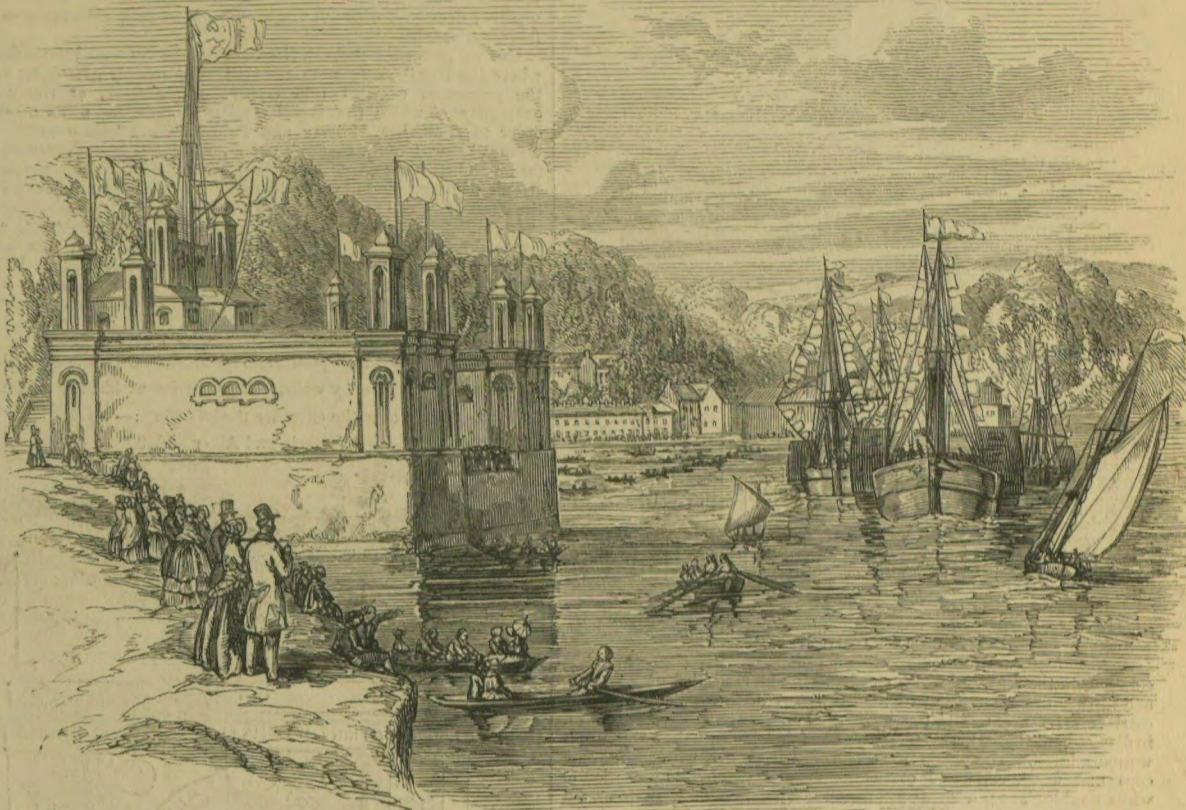
The shouting of the multitude gave additional evidence that the Queen was passing; and in a few minutes the City Marshal dismounted from his gallant steed (on which he appeared to us to have sat for a long time rather uncomfortably), and ran, with more celerity than dignity, to the gate, and unlocked it amid the cheers of the crowd on the foot-pavement, not unmixed with laughter from the spectators on the platforms. The Lord Mayor, and the whole civic train, proceeded through the gate to the exterior of the city boundary, where her Majesty's carriage had stopped. An officer had been sent to his Lordship, to demand admittance for the Queen, and a command was conveyed that he should attend at the Royal carriage upon her Majesty.



INAUGURATION OF THE STATUE OF QUEEN VICTORIA ON THE ROYAL COLLEGE, CORK.

On reaching her Majesty's carriage the municipal officers knelt, presenting the mace and sword; and the city keys were then placed by the Lord Mayor on a magnificent silver salver, and presenting them to her Majesty, he addressed her as follows:—

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,—As chief magistrate of this, your ancient



VIEW OF PASSAGE AND THE MONKSTOWN BATHS.—THE CORK STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S VESSELS PASSING ROUND THE ROYAL SQUADRON.

and loyal city of Dublin, I have, on the part of my fellow-citizens, most humbly and respectfully to congratulate your Majesty on your safe and happy arrival in this city. I beg respectfully to deliver the keys of the city to your Majesty, and would pray your Majesty's kind permission to conduct you through the city."

Her Majesty having re-delivered the keys, addressed his Lordship expressive of her great delight in arriving in Dublin, and the *cortège* was then formed in the following order:—

ORDER OF PROCESSION AND ROUTE THROUGH THE CITY.

Police.	Escort of Dragoons.	Police.
	The High Sheriff.	
	The Recorder.	
	THE LORD MAYOR.	
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, AND PRINCE ALBERT.		
	The Queen's Carriages.	
	Escort of Dragoons.	
	THE LORD-LIEUTENANT.	
General Blakeney.	H.R.H. Prince George of Cambridge.	
	The Staff Officers.	
	The City Marshal.	
	Aldermen and Town-Councillors.	
	City Representatives.	
Lieutenants and Deputy Lieutenants of Counties on horseback	City Horsemen wearing Scarfs.	
	County Horsemen.	
	Citizens on foot wearing Scarfs.	
	The Nobilities' Carriages.	
	Private Carriages.	
	The County Carriages.	
Police.		Police.

The procession took its course from this point down Lower Baggot-street, Fitzwilliam-street, Merrion-square East, Merrion-square North, Clare-street, through the triumphal arch into Leinster-street, Nassau-street, Lower Grafton-street, by the College to Westmoreland-street, across Carlisle-bridge, Sackville-street, by the Rotundo, Cavendish-row, Rutland-square East, Gardiner's-row, Temple-street, Hardwicke-place, Eccles-street, Circular-road, through the Phoenix-park, to the Viceregal Lodge.

From the windows of the Rev. Mr. Dickinson, in Baggot-street, a purple banner emblazoned in gold, with the following stanza of a new version of the National Anthem, written by the Most Reverend Charles Dickinson, D.D., late Lord Bishop of Meath, was exhibited, and attracted great attention.

Oh! may thy cheerful smile
Long bless our native Isle!
Health to our Queen!

Firm round thy throne we'll stand,
True to thy just command,
Long in our happy land—
God save the Queen

The cavalcade proceeded rather rapidly down Fitzwilliam-street and by Merrion-square, into Nassau-street, where the third grand arch was erected in honour of her Majesty, by Mr. D. R. Boylan, of Adelaide-place, and Baggot-street, by order of the Mansion House Committee. This triumphal edifice consisted of eight pillars placed upon mouldings of Roman cement; at top were the crown and harp, with the flags of St. George, St. Andrew, St. Patrick, and the Union Jack. It was a handsome gate in the style of Roman architecture, with two round



THE ILLUMINATIONS IN COVE, NOW QUEENSTOWN.



ARCH IN NASSAU-STREET.

columns, in the centre of which stood an elegant vase filled with flowers, and further decorated by white marble figures of the God of Love. The carriage-drive-way was 18 feet wide, the round columns were 2 feet 6 in. in diameter, the space between the two was 4 feet 6 in.—in these the Cupids were displayed. The pillars were of the Ionic order, with appropriate caps and vases, composed of Roman cement painted in imitation of white marble. The pedestals upon which the pillars stood were decorated with the four orders of knighthood. On the summit appeared the crown and harp; beneath these was a mimic shield, in the centre of which was an Irish harp: seven flags, the national ensigns of the three countries, with the Union Jack in the middle, floated from the gates. The interior and exterior of the building were painted in imitation of white marble. The shafts of the pillars were of Sienna, with white caps and bases. Nassau-street, being narrow, afforded a magnificent view of the *entrée*. The interior of the College railings were filled with persons, and the houses and balconies swarmed with masses of human beings.

Immediately opposite the Bank the band of the 40th Regiment struck up the National Anthem. The concourse of persons at this point exceeded anything that can be imagined; the human flood, having rolled in from all localities into this great reservoir, surpassed all conception. In front of the University, with a considerable number of persons of distinction, the fellows and students viewed the procession, and warmly cheered the successor of Elizabeth, by whom the institution was founded. At Carlisle-bridge the shipping was crowded from the topmast with sailors, anxious to give their hearty cheers for her whose flag so long has braved "the battle and the breeze." On clearing Westmoreland-street, her Majesty appeared to be much struck with the appearance of Messrs. Kinahan's establishment, the Carlisle Buildings. Every window in this extensive and splendid structure was filled with ladies, while from the roof floated the Union Jack, and a fine band struck up the National Anthem, and at intervals during the day performed several well-selected airs. The view from this point was very magnificent, and combined in one *coup d'œil* nearly all the great public buildings, shipping, quays, &c. of Dublin.

THE NORTH CITY.

At this side of the metropolis the preparations for the reception of her Majesty and her Royal Consort were upon the same scale of magnificence as elsewhere. Many hours before the time appointed for the procession to move, crowds of well-dressed persons, men, women, and children, thronged towards the points from which the pageant could be seen; and a vast number of fashionably-attired ladies and gentlemen had taken their places upon elegant platforms erected along the route. The windows of all the houses, and in most instances the house-tops, were filled with eager occupants, and the streets through which the procession was to pass, together with many of those adjoining, were almost wholly impassable.

Having traversed the south city, the procession wended its way over Carlisle-bridge. As the Royal carriage slowly moved across this handsome thoroughfare, her Majesty and Prince Albert obtained a favourable view of the justly celebrated quays of Dublin, of several of the elegant bridges which span the Liffey, and of the principal public edifices distributed along its embankments. Looking westward, the Metal Bridge, with Essex Bridge, and Richmond Bridge, following one another at considerable intervals, and the imposing dome of the Four Courts in the distance, formed a panorama not unworthy of the Royal gaze. Then taking a glance eastward, the Royal vision was enabled to catch the profile of our truly noble Custom House, an edifice which, in point of architectural beauty, has on all hands been admitted to be superior to that in London; and we are disposed to conjecture that a passing glimpse was obtained of a certain plain-looking building on Burgh Quay, which, though likely to occupy a niche in history, has at present been given over to the dominion of dust and cobwebs. One other circumstance tended to heighten the picturesqueness of this scene. All the vessels in the river were gaily dressed out with flags, and manned to the very topmast; while the quays on either side of the Liffey were filled with dense masses of human beings, as were also D'Olier-street, Westmoreland-street, and the other adjoining streets within view.

Hussars kept the street, and doubly lined the entire length of this great thoroughfare from Carlisle-bridge to the Rotundo, in order to secure a free passage to the procession. A number of the police were also in attendance, who managed to preserve excellent order upon the flagways. As the Royal *cortège*, with its attendant procession, advanced into the street, the scene became one of immense excitement. At every point flags of the brightest and most varied hues fluttered from window and roof-top, whilst a profusion of evergreens were tastefully arranged upon the platforms and balconies. Dense masses of people lined the pathway at either side, who, as well as those who were more favourably circumstanced, fully sustained the national character by the loud and hearty cheers with which they greeted their beloved Queen and her noble husband, both of whom, with infinite grace and unabated good-humour, again and again bowed and smiled in acknowledgment of these hearty demonstrations of affection and loyalty. Indeed, the exactions of the people were here so untiring, that we much doubt if the Royal party had leisure to examine the several fine edifices which adorn this beautiful street, with that amount of attention they are entitled to; but we are, nevertheless, gratified to know that both the General Post-office, with its superb Ionic hexastyle portico, and the noble statue of the immortal Nelson, the only triumphal column that graces the city, obtained more than one admiring glance from the Royal travellers. Within the wooden pallisade recently erected around the base of the latter the fine boys of the Hibernian School, Phoenix Park, dressed in their neat uniform, were arranged in military order; while at each of its corners one of the seamen of her Majesty's ship *Dragon* was stationed, flag in hand; and, on the approach of the Royal travellers, the small, but well-disciplined band-boys of the Hibernian School struck up the National Anthem, and the brave tars unfurled the Union Jack, amid the most intense enthusiasm on the part of the people.

Passing Nelson's Pillar, the procession moved along at a pretty smart pace towards the Lying-in-Hospital and Rotundo. Here the large area in the neighbourhood of this fine building, the several gigantic platforms and innumerable windows were densely thronged with spectators, all of whom were thoroughly enthusiastic, receiving the Queen and her Royal Highness with music, cheers, waving of hats and handkerchiefs, &c.

The cavalcade next advanced up Cavendish-row, where, as in the streets previously traversed, the windows and balconies were crowded with fair faces, smiling and animated. The residence of Sir John Kingston James formed an attractive object in his locality, being superbly decorated with silk flags, and ornamented with evergreens and flowering shrubs.

Having proceeded through Gardiner's-row and Great Denmark-street, where the Royal party were received in an equally gratifying manner, the procession wheeled into Upper Temple-street, at the northern extremity of which the Royal carriage stopped for a few minutes, in order to allow her Majesty and Prince Albert leisure to inspect the beautiful church of St. George's parish, which has been so justly admired for its architectural elegance. The graceful and exquisitely proportioned steeple, towering aloft in the full blaze of the noon-day sun, justly excited the admiration of her Majesty and the Prince.

Immediately beyond the church at the foot of Eccles-street, a massive-looking triumphal arch, of plain and chaste design, was the next feature deserving attention. This noble arch, built by Messrs. Williams, of Talbot-street, and erected by them at their own expense, as a mark of respect and a tribute of loyalty to her Majesty, was executed in imitation of stone, and was surmounted by the Royal arms, which in their turn were capped by a handsome *chevaux de frise*, formed of furred flags. Beneath was the appropriate inscription, from the 122d Psalm—

"Peace be within thy walls, and prosperity within thy palaces,"

and immediately over the entrance the following:—

"Victoria and Albert, 1849."



ARCH IN ECCLES-STREET.

As her Majesty and the Prince passed under the arch, a very interesting occurrence took place. The Messrs. Williams having asked permission to present her Majesty with a dove at this arch, she graciously consented to accept this appropriate emblem in the following letter, which they received from the Lord Chamberlain:—

Salt-hill Hotel, August 5.

Lord Breadalbane presents his compliments to the Messrs. Williams and Sons, and in answer to their letter of the 4th instant, begs to inform them that he has taken the earliest opportunity of submitting their intention to the Queen, and that her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of it.

Messrs. A. Williams and Sons.

As the Royal carriage was about entering the triumphal arch, a beautiful fawn-coloured dove, ornamented with a white ribbon, was lowered to her Majesty by Mr. Robert Williams. Her Majesty received this suitable emblem of the effect which her Royal visit was expected to produce with smiles, and most graciously acknowledged the simple but significant gift. The bird was held out by her Majesty to the Royal children, to whom it at once became an object of attraction. The Prince of Wales soon obtained possession of the bird, which seemed to absorb his attention.

The procession then advanced to Blaquiere-bridge, at which, and its immediate neighbourhood, a vast concourse of spectators had collected. Crossing the bridge, the Royal carriage passed beneath a very elegant arch, in imitation of stone, and in the form of the base of a column, which had been erected just at the commencement of Madras-place.

The scene from this locality along the Circular-road, as far as the Park gate, though but little varied, was yet strikingly gay and picturesque. Flags and evergreens in profusion adorned the innumerable platforms, and the many pretty terraces upon both sides of the road, while eager thousands were clustered in groups along the hedges, and upon every available eminence from whence a view of the procession could be obtained. As the Royal carriage passed, the assembled myriads loudly cheered her Majesty and the Prince, who did not fail to acknowledge the compliment. The Royal party at length arrived at the gate of the Phoenix Park, where it parted company with the procession, and her Majesty, with the Royal Consort and children, were then driven at a rapid pace to the Viceregal Lodge.

VISIT OF HER MAJESTY AND THE ROYAL FAMILY TO THE BOTANIC GARDEN OF THE ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.

Her Majesty the Queen visited the Royal Dublin Society's Botanic Garden on Monday afternoon, accompanied by his Excellency and the Countess of Clarendon. The Prince and his Excellency rode on horseback, and led the way after the outriders. The Countess of Clarendon was in the carriage along with her Majesty and the Ladies in Waiting. The carriage with the Royal children and two ladies immediately followed.

The intention of her Majesty to honour the Botanic Gardens with a visit was so little known, that very little preparation was made to receive her. Notwithstanding the unexpected honour, his Grace the Duke of Leinster, Lundy Foot, Esq., and Dr. Harrison, Hon. Secretaries R.D.S.; along with Sir T. Staples, H. Wybrants, Esq., members of the botanical committee; F. Darley, Esq., architect, who erected the beautiful new range of conservatories; Dr. Collins, the chairman of the committee of Agriculture; and a considerable number of the members of the Royal Dublin Society, were in attendance to wait on her Majesty.

Mr. Moore, the Curator, was introduced by the Duke of Leinster, when he accompanied her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert round these beautiful gardens, pointing out the objects most worthy of attention. Her Majesty and the Prince appeared much delighted; and the curator remarked that Prince Albert appeared to possess accurate knowledge of the principal trees and shrubs, as well as the more scientific departments. His Grace the Duke of Leinster pointed out the more attractive objects to the Queen as she passed through the gardens. The ladies and gentlemen present received the Royal party with that enthusiastic welcome characteristic of the country, which they appeared thoroughly to understand and appreciate. The first visit of her Majesty to one of the principal scientific institutions, which is calculated to do so much good to an agricultural country like Ireland, augurs well indeed; and we trust the leading members of the Royal Dublin Society will mark their esteem of the honour thus paid, by getting the noble house lately built properly heated, and filled with the plants intended for it.

THE QUEEN'S COURT.

On Monday their Excellencies the Lord-Lieutenant and the Countess

of Clarendon caused invitations to be issued to the following party, to have the honour of meeting her Majesty the Queen and Prince at dinner, at the Viceregal Lodge:—His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, Viscountess Jocelyn, the Lord Primate, the Lord Chancellor and Mrs. Brady, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Duke and Duchess of Leinster, the Marquis of Breadalbane, the Marquis of Headfort, the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, Earl and Countess of Clancarty, the Earl of Charlemont, the Earl of Lucan, the Earl of Desart, the Hon. Miss Dawson, the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Sir Edward and Lady Blakeney, the Chief Justice and Miss Blackburne, Colonel Phipps, Mr. Corry Connellan; Captain Bagot, A.D.C. in Waiting. In the evening the Marquis of Ormonde, Sir William Somerville, and all the members of the Viceregal household and staff joined the Royal party.

A notification from the Lord Chamberlain's office, Dublin Castle, was issued on Monday, stating that her Majesty had been pleased to desire that the following persons should have the *entrée* to the Castle:—The Primate, the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Roman Catholic Primate, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, the Duke of Leinster, the Cabinet Ministers, her Majesty's Household, the Lord-Lieutenant's Household, the Lord Chief Justice of Queen's Bench, the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Chief Justice of Common Pleas, the Chief Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant, the Chief Baron, the Attorney-General, the Commander of the Forces, the Paymaster of Civil Services, the Under-Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant, the Solicitor-General, the Commander of the Garrison, the Adjutant-General, the Quarter-Master-General, and all who have the *entrée* at St. James's.

THE ILLUMINATIONS.

As a further proof of the loyal attachment of the people of Dublin to their Sovereign, the whole city was illuminated in a manner fully worthy of the occasion.

The north side of the city was brilliantly illuminated. Sackville-street was almost impassable, owing to the splendid fireworks and the exhibition of the electric light from Nelson's Pillar, and the many devices displayed from the various houses. The Post-office was finely illuminated. The front of the building displayed a large gas illumination extending across the pillars, and consisting of the letters V. and R., of a large size, including a harp, over which appeared a Crown, the entire flanked by stars; and upon the parts of the building at each side of the pillars the words "Victoria and Albert" appeared in large capitals produced by oil lamps. The side of the building adjoining Henry-street was adorned with a harp, Crown, and stars, formed by oil-lamps; and that on the side of Prince's-street with the letters V. and R. and a Crown, produced in the same manner.

The most attractive feature of the illuminations was the electric light, by Professor Glückman, from the top of Nelson's Pillar. It was the most perfect and powerful display of this beautiful light that has ever been produced in Dublin, and much credit is due to the Professor for the time, labour, and money expended on its production to do honour to the auspicious occasion. The trustees of this national monument gave the Professor permission to exhibit the light, which he did by means of a galvanic battery consisting of one hundred and eighty-five cells of Callan's battery, in the most perfect working order.

The establishment of Mr. Thom, of Abbey-street, was tastefully decorated by the initials of the Queen and Prince Albert, and the Crown. From the roof of the Royal Hibernian Academy was suspended a flag, and the illuminations exhibited from it consisted of V. R. and a star. The manner in which the National School Institution, Marlborough-street, was lighted up, reflected much credit upon the taste of those by whom the display was designed. They were not more than of the ordinary character, but these were so neat and so effective as to attract general admiration. At the top of North Great George's-street a brilliant illumination at once caught the eye, and was particularly observable from being contrasted with the other houses, which, though exceedingly well lighted, did not present an object so striking. Mountjoy-square also presented a blaze of light, and the Custom House had a variety of variegated lamps, with other decorations. The view of the city from Blaquiere's Bridge was highly effective. The peacefulness of the waters of the canal, and the gloom of the night, imparted to the distant scene an aspect of much beauty. As the poet says, "Tis distance lends enchantment to the view," and nothing could surpass the brilliant effect of the electric light as seen from Blaquiere's Bridge. The hum of the busy bustling population of the city was distinctly heard, and those who could enjoy the illuminations from the retired resting-place of the bridge were not anxious to return to the fearful crush and commotion of the crowd. The Carlisle Buildings, Messrs. Kinahan's establishment, was splendidly illuminated with gas. The devices were, on one side, the harp and crown, with the letters V. R.; on the other side, V. A. The effect was very striking. The entire of Westmoreland-street was splendidly lighted up, and fire-works on a superb scale were set off from the house of Messrs. Goodbody and Co. The illuminations from the shop of Marcus Moses were also very effective.

The illuminations in College-green and Dame-street (including, as they do, so many public buildings) were very attractive and varied. The College, with its fine front, offered numerous points of view; and the devices in bold and permanent lights shed an ample lustre around. The arms of the University, in characters of flame, were over the entrance. At one side appeared the Crown, "Victoria," and a star; and on the other a star, "Albert," and the Crown. The Bank of Ireland offered several brilliant designs. A fine star surmounted the centre pediment, round the edges of which lines of flame were thrown out, giving a bold and pleasing effect. The side pediments were similarly decorated. On the entablature to the right of the centre pediment, the word "Victoria" was traced in immense characters of flame; on the other and corresponding entablature, "Albert" was similarly traced, and spiral wreaths of flame ran up along the pillars. On the Westmoreland-street side, the letters A. W. P. were traced, and above them the Prince of Wales's hat and feathers were marked out in flame. The National Bank had the motto, "Cead Mile Failte," in showy letters; and Anderson's Royal Hotel, the initials V. R. and a brilliant Crown. In Foster-place, the Hibernian Gas Company, after supplying so much light to others, reserved a good supply for home purposes, and the mystic letters V. A., the star, and shamrock figured on the front of the building. R. Atkinson and Co., poplin manufacturers to the Queen, 31, College-green, had the initials V. A. and Crown brilliantly lighted with gas, surmounted by the Union Jack and two white poplin flags, with the truly Irish and emphatic motto, "Cead Mile Failte." The Messrs. Browne and Co.'s establishment had the initials V. A. and star, and Mr. Parker a star; and the star at Mr. Gallie's threw a brilliant reflection across the street.

The Commercial Buildings had a crown and the letters V. A. in gas jets outside, while the mouldings of the windows all round were encircled with oil lamps of variegated colours. A handsome transparency at Waterhouse's, silversmiths to his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant, represented the universal empire of the Queen, an empire "on which the sun never sets," with four emblematical figures representing the inhabitants of the four quarters of the globe. The Messrs. Andrews' premises, 19 to 22, Dame-street, were very conspicuous: the motto, "There's a Good Time Coming," in gas letters four feet high, extending the whole length of their premises in Dame-street (eighty feet), had a very striking effect. Gregory Kane, military portmanteau and camp furniture manufacturer, had the initials V. A., with handsome Crown and gas tubing, surmounting an iron balcony. A very brilliant star at Mrs. Kearney's, fruiterer to the Lord-Lieutenant, was also a very observable object. Dublin Castle, at its lower gate, was ornamented with the initials V. A. in very conspicuous letters, and a star; and at its upper gate a double range of lights crossed the archway, with the Royal Crown above. The Exchange was also remarkably well lighted; and the harp and Crown and other insignia of Royalty, thrown out in strong relief, could be seen for a considerable distance.

Mr. Joseph Comyns exhibited a very beautiful Irish harp, surmounted with the Crown, with wreath of shamrock, and V. R. formed with variegated lamps in oil. Comyn and Co., V. R. with Crown, harp, and shamrocks. Hibernian Bank, V. R. Mr. Shade, an Irish harp surmounted with Crown and wreath of shamrocks, and the letters V. R. with variegated lamps in oil.

THE QUAY—SOUTH SIDE.

The quays were magnificently illuminated at both sides from one end to the other, and presented one of the most superb panoramas of this description we have ever seen. Commencing at the south-eastern extremity, the subjoined emblems were most deserving of attention. The front of the shop of the Messrs. Lundy Foot and Co., at the corner of D'Olier-street and Westmoreland-street, was a conspicuous and justly-

admired object, especially when viewed from Sackville-street. The letters V. A., surmounted with a Crown, with the inscription, "Cead Mile Failte," in Irish characters, forming an elegant arch above the Royal emblem and initials, constituted one of the most gorgeous and attractive features of the night. The establishment of Messrs. M'Birnie, Colles, and Co., in Aston's-quay, was prettily illuminated with the letters V. A. and the Crown; and that of Messrs. Higginbottom, Wellington-quay, was superbly ornamented with the Royal emblems, and the word "Hurrah" in gas. The great shop of Downes and Co., the Provincial Hotel, and the Terminus of the Great Southern and Western Railway likewise attracted a large share of the public attention. The illumination of the latter edifice in particular was eminently beautiful. In the centre was a large and handsome Crown, and upon either side the letters V. and R. with stars at the outside, the whole being crowned with blue, red, and white lights placed at intervals on the roof.

On Crampton Quay, Mr. Clancy, news-agent, exhibited a very handsome transparency, extending the whole length of his premises bearing the words, in large ornamental letters, "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS"—a compliment to our journal for which we were certainly not prepared.

NORTH SIDE.

The first object calculated to attract particular notice on crossing the King's-bridge, was the brilliant appearance of the gateway of the Royal Phoenix Iron-Works, upon which the initials V. and A., with the Crown between, blazed out with a dazzling effulgence. Traversing the North Quay, we were struck with two handsome full-length transparencies of her Majesty and Prince Albert, in which the likenesses were pretty faithfully produced. The stationery warehouse of the Messrs. Chambers, at the corner of Essex-bridge and Capel-street, was much admired for the elegance of its illumination; and the office of the *Commercial Journal* contained a large transparency, which, being well lit up inside, had a very beautiful effect. At top was a scroll—"Commercial Journal Office" being inscribed thereon in golden-hued letters. In the centre was an upright figure of Erin, standing on a verdant heath, with the ancient harp at her feet. In the background, to the right of the centre compartment, the Round Tower, with ecclesiastical ruins, was seen, with mountains in the distance. On the left, the sun was rising over a distant hill. In its brilliant light the vision of a printing-press could be discerned, emblematic of the light of knowledge. The words "Fiat Lux" in bold relief, were inscribed above the figure and landscape. The compartment on the right bore a tablet with the words, "Stimulate and reward native industry" inscribed thereon, the harp of Erin surmounting the inscription. A similar tablet on the left bore the words "Encourage and promote Irish manufacture," with a similar emblem surmounting the words.

The Custom House was elegantly lighted up on two sides—that facing the Northumberland Buildings had the word "Victoria" in huge characters of gas flame, and that facing Gardiner-street appeared with the shamrock, rose, and thistle, and letters V. and A., in variegated lamps, with stars in gas on that part occupied by the dial of the clock. The Northumberland Buildings were rendered exceedingly attractive by a large transparency of the Queen and Erin, ornamented with shamrock. On the front of the City of Dublin Steam-Packet Company's Office appeared the word "Welcome" in large characters, while the Marlborough-street side was ornamented with a Crown and the letters V. R.

The Four Courts were very splendidly fitted up with emblems and devices in gas; but owing, we presume, to some imperfection in the fitting, the attempt to illuminate the building was a comparative failure.

The gate of the Provost's house, in College-green, was illuminated with the Royal initials and a Crown. Mr. Pigot, music-seller, displayed a similar illumination, which appeared to advantage, as did also the general lighting of that street, which was much crowded with spectators of all ranks and classes, and vehicles of every description, during the greater part of the evening. The same observation applies to Nassau-street, Merriem-square, and the principal advances in that direction. Morrison's Hotel was handsomely illuminated both in front and on the side looking towards Nassau-street, the latter side displaying a Crown and stars, and the former the letters V. and R., with a brilliant semicircle consisting of numerous rays, the entire successfully brought out in gas-light. In Dawson-street, Mr. Gordon exhibited a star. Mr. Buckmaster, a shamrock, Crown, and star. No. 15, a star. No. 18, a star. The Mansion House displayed the letters V. R. and a splendid Crown. The Reform Club House was also finely illuminated. Kildare-street was brilliantly lighted both from the windows and with gas illuminations, the principal of which were that of the Kildare-street Club House—the letters V. and A., a Crown and stars, very successfully produced; those appearing on Elvidge's Hotel, and upon the second house in the street, consisting of the Royal letters and a Crown. Over the gate of the Dublin Society House there appeared a Crown and Royal initials. The Leinster Club House, Clare-street, displayed a fine gas illumination, consisting of the letters V. and A., and a Crown and stars; and a very good display of the same letters with a star was seen on the next house, that of Mr. Ball. The residence of Sir Phillip Crampton, in Merriem-square, attracted particular attention, being tastefully illuminated with a border of coloured lamps round each of the drawingroom windows, together with the regal initials, and a Crown produced in the same style. The house of Sir Henry Marsh likewise displayed the same initial letters. On the east side of the square a fine gas illumination, consisting of the words "The Queen" in large letters, and a Crown and stars, appeared on the house of the Baron De Robeck; and the residence of the Lord Mayor displayed the Royal initials, a star, and a hand and dagger. Similar devices appeared in gas and oil on some houses on the south side. In Baggot-street the house of Mr. Power presented an excellent illumination in oil lamps of various colours, consisting of the letters V. and R., with stars dispersed in a tasteful manner. An illumination similar in design and style was seen on the house of Mr. T. Clarke. The Sisters of Mercy Nunnery was brilliantly lighted with the letters V. and A., and a Crown in gas-work. Pembroke-road exhibited a very tasteful appearance, every window of its handsome ranges of houses being fully lighted; but the number of spectators was very small. In the neighbourhood of Ball's Bridge there was a star and letters V. and A., in gas-light, displayed upon the premises of Mr. Turner. The houses in Sandymount-avenue, where her Majesty left the train, were generally illuminated. The houses extending along the canal, and commanded by the bridge leading to Mount-street, were fully illuminated, as was also that street. Every house in Upper Leeson-street was brilliantly illuminated. There were neat devices in coloured lamps in front of Major Lugard's house, and also the houses of Lady Greene and Mrs. Bankes, a Crown and the Royal initials. In Harcourt-street the residences of the Dean of St. Patrick's and of Mr. Moylan displayed the Royal letters and Crown. In Stephen's-green several gas and lamp illuminations shone conspicuously amongst the more general lights. The Museum of Irish Industry displayed the word "Industry" and the letters V. and R. with a Crown, in large and brilliant gas-work. On the west side the College of Surgeons was illuminated with the letters V. and A., a handsome harp, a Crown, stars, and shamrock.

Dyce's Repository exhibited the rose, thistle, and shamrock, the Royal letters and a star. On the house of Mr. Jones was a large transparency, comprising four or five distinct scenes illustrative of national wealth and greatness, manufactures and commerce, agriculture and social happiness; and also containing portraits of her Majesty and Prince Albert. The Hibernia United Service Club-house was decorated with a handsome design in gas-work, consisting of the letters V. A., a Crown and star, with the inscription "God save the Queen." The Palace of the Archbishop of Dublin displayed an oil lamp illumination, consisting of the accustomed letters and a Crown; and upon the large residence next to it there appeared a similar illumination in gas. The letters V. and R. with a harp was seen upon the house of Fleming and Co., further down on the same side of the Green.

In King-street, and the localities to which it leads, the illumination was general.

In the most neglected part of the city the unlighted rooms were the exception. The poorest of the room-keepers seemed to partake of the general joy, and had their little lights visible to mark the inward spirit of good, and honest, and loyal feeling to their Sovereign. The "ancient hostelry," under the sign of the Bleeding Horse, near Portobello, had its star and initial letters V. A. Lower and Upper Camden-streets lent their aid to the general joy-giving; and the spark extended on the township of Rathmines, which eminently illustrated the feeling and pleasure of which all localities partook. The Victoria and Albert Starch Works were decorated with a grand Crown, and the letters V. R. and the word "Welcome;" their proprietor, Mr. Cashel, regaled all his workmen in honor of the Sovereign's visit. Grafton-street was brilliantly illuminated. The house of Mr. Barrett displayed a handsome star with

the St. George's Cross in its centre; that of Brown, Thomas, and Co., V. and R. and a star; Jude's Hotel, a similar illumination; Mr. Mitchell, V. R. and a Crown.

Dublin and Kingstown Station—This was one of the most tasteful and appropriate designs exhibited, a steam-engine of several feet in length and height in outlined gas surmounted the pediment, the wheels revolving.

Latouche's Bank—The motto "Cead mila failte," and a splendid Crown in gas.

At ten o'clock the rain fell heavily, and continued to pour in torrents which very soon dispersed the immense concourse of persons by whom the streets were filled. In a very short time, the vast multitudes that had promenade the streets, admiring everything, were compelled to seek shelter as best they could, for the unexpected and excessive showers, or rather floods of rain, left no one an option—all were coerced to fly, and preserve themselves from a thorough drenching.

It is a very gratifying circumstance, that no accident, of which we have heard, occurred during the day or evening.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE BANK OF IRELAND.

On Tuesday morning, at half-past eleven o'clock, her Majesty the Queen, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant, his Royal Highness Prince George, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl Fortescue, the Marquis of Clanricarde, and several other persons of high distinction, visited the Bank. Her Majesty, on her arrival, was received by the Governor, Deputy-Governor, and the whole Court of Directors, and conducted from the western entrance through the corridors to the eastern wing, through the House of Lords, into the common or cash hall, where a brilliant array of rank and beauty had been assembled to welcome her. Her Majesty, on passing through the hall, bowed repeatedly at either side to the ladies and gentlemen who paid her their respectful homage, and walked between Prince Albert and Lord Clarendon, followed by his Royal Highness Prince George, and a numerous retinue of nobility and gentry.

On leaving the Bank, the moment her Majesty was recognised by the thousands who had assembled in College-green, a simultaneous cheer arose which reverberated "long and loud" through Old Trinity and the adjoining streets. Prince Albert must have been a good deal amused by the unusual familiarity with which his name was enunciated by a brawny wag who had ascended the railing in front of the Bank. The man, in great good-humour and enthusiastic attachment, called "Bravo, Albert!" and the "Bravo" was over and again repeated amidst loud cheers.

The Bank of Ireland is a noble building, situated on College-green, and celebrated not only for its present uses, but as having been the Parliament House of the Irish Legislature before the passing of the Act of Union. It was commenced under the viceroyalty of the Earl of Carteret, and completed in ten years. Having, after a short period, been found too limited in its accommodation, the eastern front and several apartments were added, comprising a grand entrance and a hall for the House of Lords. Subsequently it was found necessary still further to extend it, and the western front and a new hall for the House of Commons was erected. The whole building as it now stands was completed in 1794, the cost being about £95,000. That portion of the building devoted to the accommodation of the House of Commons was consumed by fire in 1797. At the Union, there being no further use for the building as a Hall of the Legislature, it was purchased by the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland, for the sum of £40,000, subject to a ground-rent of £240 per annum. The centre or principal front is formed by a colonnade of Ionic pillars, raised on a flight of steps, and ranged round three sides of a spacious quadrangle. The colonnade supports an entablature and cornice of the same order, surmounted by an attic. In the centre of the recess projects a fine portico of four Ionic columns, sustaining a tympanum, in which appear, in bas-relief, the Royal arms; while the apex is ornamented with a colossal statue of Hibernia, supported by Fidelity on the western, and Commerce on the eastern points. Circular screen walls, behind columns, surmounted with an entablature and cornice, run from each extremity of the central pile, and connect it with the eastern and western fronts. The former of these, facing College-street, is a beautiful Corinthian portico of six pillars, the tympanum of which is surmounted by a figure of Fortitude, with Justice on one side and Liberty on the other. The western portico is Ionic. The Cash-office, to which there were originally three entrances under the grand portico, occupies the site of the original House of Commons, consumed in 1797. It is a very fine room, and the ceiling, with its lantern and the chequered floor, has been much admired. A corridor runs round the space occupied by the former House of Commons. The House of Lords has undergone little or no change. In the semicircular recess, once occupied by the throne, is a statue of King George III. Two fine specimens of Dutch tapestry here were shown to her Majesty and Prince Albert, and elicited their warm admiration of its beauty and elegance. The Queen and her illustrious Consort were also conducted into the apartment where the bank notes are printed and registered, the whole process of which was shown and explained. After remaining here for some time, the Royal party proceeded to

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.

This establishment is situated in Marlborough-street, from which it is separated by a handsome iron palisade, on a granite base, broken in the centre by two massive Doric lodges. The principal front consists of two buildings, arranged symmetrically, with an opening in the centre. They are faced with granite, and present each a plain but elegant Grecian facade of eighty-eight feet, having a small hexastyle portico over the principal entrance.

Of these buildings that to the right contains the board-room library, apartments of the resident commissioner, and the official establishment; while that to the left is devoted to the training of teachers for primary schools. About two hundred receive instruction at one time, the course occupying six months, making a total of four hundred persons trained up each year; of these, three hundred are supported by the board during their stay.

At the distance of sixty yards in the rear are seen the model schools; of these, the centre building only is ornamented. It consists of a dipertal portico in front, surmounted by an octagonal bell tower. The male school is to the right; the principal room (or school hall) is eighty feet long by fifty wide, and twenty-five feet high; it is calculated to accommodate six hundred pupils. The female school (to the left) accommodates four hundred girls; the school hall is sixty-one feet long by fifty wide. The infant school (in the centre) is sixty feet by thirty, and accommodates three hundred children. The system pursued consists of a combination of the monitorial and simultaneous methods, for both of which ample means are provided. In the rear of each school is a large paved exercise-ground, furnished with gymnastic apparatus and surrounded by gardens. These schools are made subservient to the training of teachers for primary schools, who, after receiving morning lectures from the professors, spend a portion of each day in learning the practice of teaching.

Her Majesty was received at the approach in Marlborough-street by the Protestant and Roman Catholic Archbishops of Dublin, Dr. Whately and Dr. Murray, the Right Rev. Dr. McGettigan, the Earl of Fingal, Lord Bellew, the Lord Chancellor, Sir William Somerville, Mr. Redington, Mr. Corballis, the Rev. Dr. Henry, the Rev. Dr. West, Archdeacon Hamilton, the Rev. Mr. Laffan, and several other Protestant and Roman Catholic clergymen. Her Majesty and Prince Albert were accompanied by Lady Jocelyn and the Hon. Miss Dawson; and entered the infant school-room accompanied by Lord Clarendon, his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl Fortescue, and Sir James Clark. A pleasing scene presented itself. The children were arranged in rows one above the other, the front being occupied by the very youngest, some of whom appeared to be not above three years of age. They all rose at her Majesty's approach, and sang a hymn in a very creditable manner. Her Majesty looked on with very evident gratification, and seemed to us to be especially pleased, if not amused, with the antics of the youngest babes. A couple of them, right in front of her Majesty, and scarcely, if at all, conscious of the august presence in which they stood, managed to pick a childish quarrel for precedence of place; and each asserted its fancied rights with a vigour and artlessness which made her Majesty not merely smile, but laugh outright. No examination of the proficiency of the infants was made; but Archbishop Whately—than whom no man has done more for the

cause of National Education in Ireland—explained to her Majesty the instruction they received. A stanza of the National Anthem having been sung by the children, the Royal party prepared to retire. His Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant, recognising Dr. Murray, the Roman Catholic Archbishop, and Dr. McGettigan, advanced to those Prelates, and, having shaken them by the hand, his Excellency, turning to the Queen, severally introduced them to her Majesty, who bowed to those venerable personages, and addressed a few words to each of them.

Her Majesty and party then proceeded to the school for girls of a more advanced age, where another stanza of the National Anthem was sung in very good style. Her Majesty examined conjointly with the Prince some of the books and works of the pupils, with which her Majesty, judging from her expression of countenance, appeared to be pleased. Her Majesty was then conducted to the Boys' School, where the concluding stanza of "God Save the Queen" was sung by the full school in chorus with taste and feeling. This preliminary having been concluded, her Majesty and Prince Albert were provided with seats, and, by order of Mr. McDonnell, the teacher appointed for the office placed about two dozen boys in rank before her Majesty, and commenced a course of examination in arithmetic and the books of the board, to which her Majesty and Consort listened with marked attention. The answers to the various questions were rapidly and in all instances correctly given—a fact, however, upon which we need not lay too much stress as proof of general proficiency. When the examination was concluded, a request on the part of the boys was conveyed to her Majesty, that she might be graciously pleased to procure them a holiday in commemoration of her visit, which her Majesty, smiling with great good-humour, condescended to ask for them. The whole school, to the number apparently of five or six hundred, then sang, under the direction and leadership of their masters, a stanza of the National Anthem, at the conclusion of which her Majesty retired. Just as the Queen reached her carriage, and while yet within hearing, the boys raised a shout to testify their loyalty. It was a shout such as boys alone can give. Boys delight in uproar; and when their shouting ceased, for lack of breath rather than of will, they stamped their feet on the floor, and beat their hands upon the desks, in a manner which proved not only the abundance of their delight, but of their physical strength.

On coming out into Marlborough-street, where a vast crowd had collected at either side, and under the piazza of the Church of the Conception, a cheer, in the best Irish style we ever heard, arose, and was again and again repeated with the most exciting enthusiasm.

Her Majesty then drove to

TRINITY COLLEGE.

This celebrated University was founded on the 3d of March, 1592, by letters-patent from Queen Elizabeth, under the name of the "College of the holy and undivided Trinity, near Dublin." It consisted originally of a provost, three fellows, and three scholars; but its foundation has been augmented, and its privileges and endowments increased, by various Sovereigns from that period. There are now on the foundation the provost, seven senior fellows, twenty-three junior fellows (besides four fellowships, and six fellowships and lectureships recently founded by the College), professors of divinity, law, medicine, history, mathematics, music, and of various ancient and modern languages, seventy-five scholars, and thirty sizaris. The number of students has increased of late years, and is said to range at the present time between 1300 and 1400.

The exterior front of Trinity College is nearly due west, facing College-green, the ancient Hoggin-green, and is unquestionably of very imposing beauty and great architectural elegance. It is a structure of the Corinthian order, in length about 300 feet, and comprising four stories in height. In the centre spring four tall Corinthian columns supporting a pediment, beneath which is the arch of the principal entrance; the sides are terminated by two handsome pavilions, ornamented with coupled pilasters, and elevated above the main building by an attic surmounted with a balustrade. An octagonal entrance, terminating above in a groined roof, leads to the large quadrangle now formed by the union of the Parliament and Library squares. This is one of the finest collegiate quadrangles in any country. Its length is about 560 feet, and the breadth varies from 212 to 270 feet. The buildings on all sides, except the east and part of the north, are faced with cut stone. On the north stands prominently forward, from the mass of buildings at each side, the beautiful Chapel, with its fine tetrastyle Corinthian portico; while on the south, exactly opposite, is a similar building, the Theatre, or Examination-Hall.

Proceeding through this quadrangle, the visitor gets a full view on the south of the magnificent facade of the Library, 270 feet long, and three stories high, the lower composed of arches, between which are flagged piazzas, the two upper pierced with numerous windows; the entire surmounted by a rich entablature, over which runs a balustrade. Beyond this quadrangle, on the east side, is Park-square, which has been formed within the last few years. Its north and eastern sides are composed of ranges of handsome buildings; the southern is separated by tall iron paling from the spacious park, of which it commands a pleasant view. On the northern side of the great quadrangle is the new square. The Provost's house stands at the south side of the College, fronting Grafton-street, from which the court-yard is separated by a wall of granite, surmounted by an iron palisading.

The Museum is entered from the octagonal vestibule of the principal entrance. The staircase is fine, and its walls are hung with various objects of interest. The room is of tolerable dimensions, and handsome. There is a good collection of minerals, some curious and valuable Irish antiquities, foreign weapons, implements, and dresses. One of the most interesting objects is the Irish harp, presented to the College by the Right Hon. W. Conyngham, in 1762. This harp is not only the most ancient instrument of the kind known to exist in Ireland, but is in all probability the oldest harp now remaining in Europe. The Chevalier O'Gorman, by whom this valuable relic was given to Mr. Conyngham, stated that it originally belonged to Brian Boru—a statement more easily made than proved, and which is doubted by the most learned antiquaries. Mr. Petrie, the author of a work on the Round Towers, believes that the instrument belongs to the end of the fourteenth or the beginning of the fifteenth century, and that it did not belong to the class of bardic harps, but to that smaller kind commonly used by ecclesiastics, from the earliest period of Christianity here; a conjecture which derives additional corroboration from the Gothic letters I.H.S. thrown out in relief upon it. He further thinks it probable that this harp was made for one of the two O'Neills who flourished in the fourteenth century.

The Chapel is chaste and handsome in the interior, and fitted up with oak. It is 80 feet long, and 40 wide, terminated by a semicircular recess. The stucco and ornamental work, especially the mosaic ceiling, is well worthy of observation; and the carving of the organ loft is beautifully executed.

The Theatre is similar in its dimensions and in the general style of ornament; between the pilasters on each side are suspended several finely executed full-length portraits; amongst others, of Queen Elizabeth, Primate Ussher, Archbishop King, Bishop Berkeley, William Molyneux, Dean Swift, Doctor Baldwin, and John Foster, Speaker of the Irish House of Commons.

On the east side of the Theatre are the Philosophy and Engineering Schools.

The Refectory stands on the north side of the great quadrangle, elevated by a flight of steps. The dining-hall is spacious, being about 70 feet in length, and 35 in width. The style of decoration is very similar to that of the Theatre; but its principal attraction consists in some fine full-length portraits. Over the entrance is that of Frederick, Prince of Wales, father of George the Third; with those of Cox, Archbishop of Cashel, and Provost Baldwin, at either side: the other portraits are those of Chief-Justice Downes, Lord Avonmore, Lord Kilwarden, Hussey Burgh, Henry Grattan, and Henry Flood.

The Library consists of two pavilions and a centre. The western pavilion contains a very fine oak staircase, the librarian's apartments above, and the Law School underneath them. Large folding-doors at the head of the staircase admit to the centre of the second story, which forms the principal room of the Library; this apartment is spacious, being 210 feet in length, and 41 feet in breadth, and nearly the same in height, and presents one of the finest specimens of the kind to be seen in any country. From the numerous windows at both sides project high oak partitions forming book-cases, and from these spring the galleries forming the second story of the Library, the third of the building. In the centre of the room are tables for the convenience of reading; and between them has been placed a high stand, containing valuable books, and ancient Egyptian manuscripts; but we must confess that this alter-



THE PROCESSION PASSING THE STATUE OF GEORGE II., ON THE GRAND PARADE, CORK.—QUEEN ELIZABETH'S FORT AND THE CATHEDRAL IN THE DISTANCE.

ation has injured the general fine effect of the room. In front of the book-cases stand pedestals, on which are placed busts of the great philosophers and men of letters of ancient and modern times. The number of volumes in this library is now considerably over 100,000, and every year there is an accession of beyond 3000.

The Manuscript Room: The collection is valuable in Irish, Icelandic and Persian.

Her Majesty was received by the Provost and senior fellows, and was conducted merely to the Library, not having time to visit the other departments of the College. She expressed her high admiration of its beauty and extent; and, on retiring, inscribed her name in the College Book—an example which was followed by his Royal Highness Prince Albert. Very few persons were present, it not being generally known that her Majesty intended to honour the University with a visit.

After leaving Trinity College, the Royal party proceeded up Dame-street, then along the quays on the south side of the Liffey, across the King's Bridge to the Viceregal Lodge; and was everywhere received by the people with the same demonstrations of loyalty and affection. After partaking of luncheon, her Majesty again drove out in an open carriage, attended by the Countess of Clarendon, and followed by his Royal Highness Prince Albert and his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant on horseback. It was about half-past five in the afternoon when her Majesty left the Viceregal Lodge; no escort of dragoons followed—no troops of any kind were seen—she trusted herself, almost alone, among the people; and this proof of entire confidence was well bestowed, and warmly repaid.

As the Queen's carriage drove through the principal streets, balconies were filled as if by magic—groups were formed instantaneously—and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs, and the loud huzzas that arose

ever and anon, testified that at every new point of her progress there was a new burst of popular feeling.

In the rear of the Queen's carriage followed a motley throng of carriages—from the patrician vehicle, with its liveried and bewigged coachman, down to the humble hack car. There were at least twenty or thirty of the last-mentioned, rattling after the Queen with all the speed at their command. Such a sight was never before seen in Dublin, and such an escort never before attended a Sovereign, there or anywhere else. The Irish, above all people, are enthusiastic and grateful; and their delight at seeing her Majesty riding about among them in this simple and unostentatious manner, and evidently enjoying the cordiality of her reception, was expressed in a thousand ways, and by every class of society. The most bigoted Repealers were as enthusiastic as the rest; and the shouts that rent the air at every corner, although the most striking proofs of the triumph which her Majesty had achieved, were by no means the only ones. The praises of her affability and condescension were upon every tongue; and to such an extent did this feeling prevail, that the very journals which had done their best, before the Queen's arrival, to procure for her a cold and simply polite reception, became as warm in their loyalty as the people, and confessed that the "confidence with which she flung herself among the citizens of Dublin, unescorted save by her household, touched the hearts and captivated the affections of all."

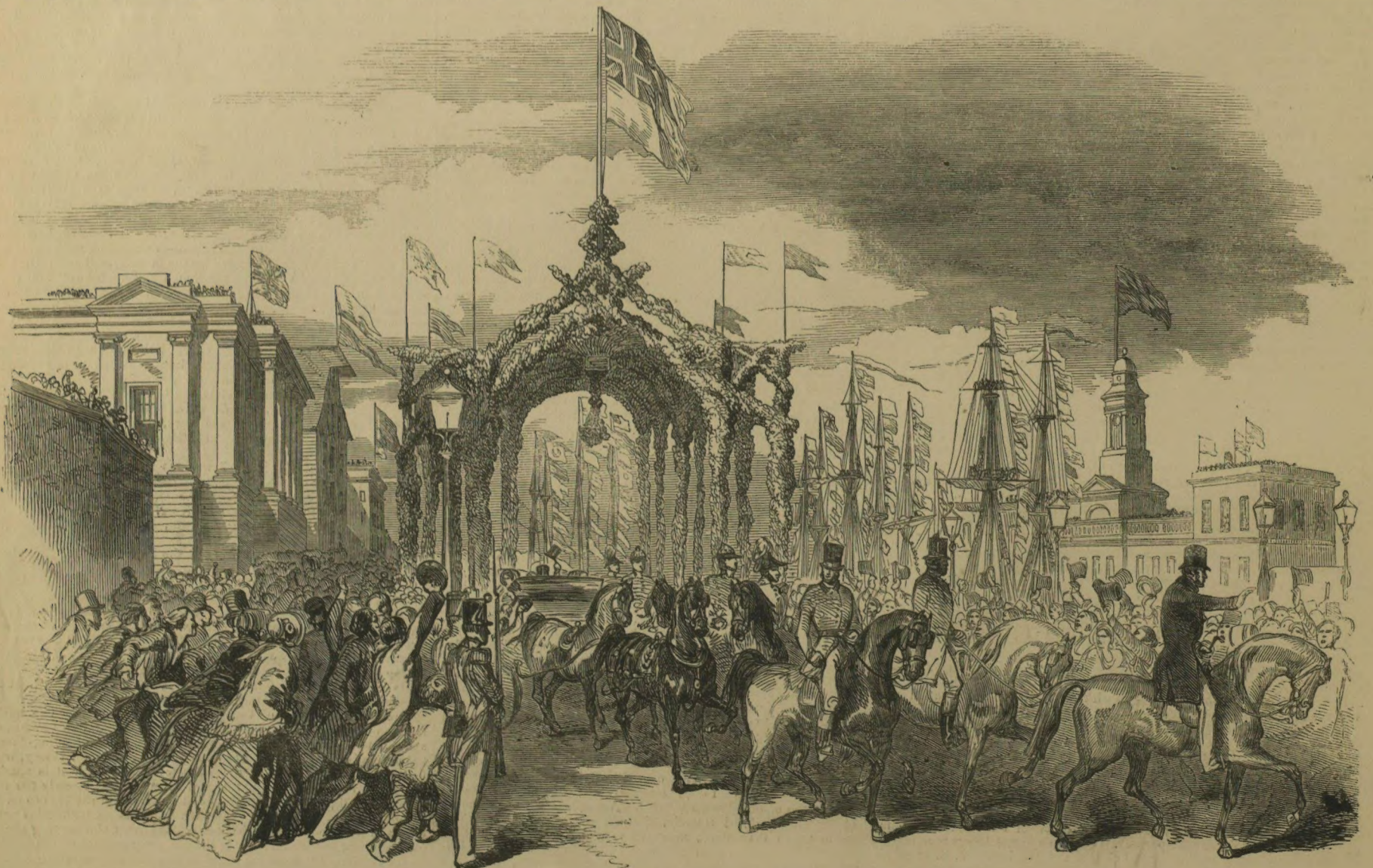
The principal object of her Majesty's afternoon drive was possibly to show herself to the people; but the ostensible object was to visit the Royal Hospital, upon the site of the old Priory of Kilmalmainham.

The hospital owes its origin to the exertions of James Duke of Ormond. His representations prevailed upon Charles II. to assent by his Royal letter dated the 27th October, 1679, to the erection of "an

hospital for such aged and maimed officers and soldiers as shall at any time be dismissed out of our army as unserviceable men, and for making provision for their future maintenance."

The site having been selected, the walls of the ancient priory were removed, and the present noble edifice erected at a cost of £23,000, after a design by Sir C. Wren. In form, it is a rectangle of 306 feet by 280 feet, presenting four fronts, which enclose an area 210 ft. square: three of these fronts are plain, massive, and uniform, built of brick, and consist of two stories, with a third lighted by dormant windows in the roof. In each front there is an arched gateway, faced with stone. The wooden entablatures over the gates are elaborately and beautifully sculptured: those on the east and west representing various military trophies and emblems; that on the south, festoons and flowers, and a lion's head. Three sides, and a part of the fourth side, have a piazza thirteen feet wide, under which, in unfavourable weather, the inmates can walk. The north, or principal front, is built of rough stone, and its architecture differs from the other sides, presenting to the view twelve large, circular headed windows, with dormants on part of the roof. The east wing of the north front comprises the chapel; the west wing, the apartments of the master; and the centre, the great hall, or refectory. The middle of this front is ornamented by an angular pediment, supported by four Corinthian pilasters of hewn stone; and over it is the steeple, a square of plain masonry, with four Gothic windows supporting an Ionic entablature. Over this is a smaller tower, containing the clock, with four dial-plates; and the steeple terminates in an octagonal spire covered with copper, surmounted by a ball and weathercock. The door of the north front is of the Corinthian order, and over it are the arms of the Duke of Ormond, sculptured in stone.

The great hall, or refectory, occupies the centre of the northern front;



THE PROCESSION PASSING

THROUGH THE GRAND QUADRUPE ARCH, AT ANGLESEY-BRIDGE, CORK

in length 100 feet, by 45 feet wide; lofty, the ceiling flat, and divided into several compartments; the centre is occupied by a curious clock dial, painted on its surface; the hall is wainscotted, the upper part plain plaster, and ornamented with twenty-two full-length portraits of those who were patrons of the Hospital, or who held high offices in the Government. A gallery runs along the south side of the hall, that communicates with the chapel and the Master's apartments; it is supported by carved brackets, representing angels.

The Infirmary, which is spacious, and commodiously fitted up, stands on the north-east part of the grounds, 400 yards distant from the Hospital, near the houses of the medical officers, and has a free circulation of air around. The establishment is capable of accommodating over 400 persons, but the allowed complement at present is 200.

The Royal party was received at the grand entrance of the Hospital by the Master-General, Sir Edward Blakeney; the Deputy-Masters, Colonels Cochrane and Mansell; the Registrar, Charles Peggelley, Esq.; and by the Chamberlain, Captain George; and conducted into the hall, where their attention was directed to some of the principal portraits, including that of Charles II., by Sir Godfrey Kneller; and the Duke of Ormond, the founder of the Hospital.

From the hall her Majesty, the Prince, and suite proceeded to the chapel door, where they were met and conducted by the Chaplain, the Rev. John Connell. The beautiful ceiling, the great eastern window, and the unvalued carved altarpiece, by Grinling Gibbons, with the various coats of arms in stained glass, attracted particular notice. Her Majesty next inspected the faithful veterans, who were drawn out, with their respective captains, to render her due honour; and passed along their ranks with a face radiant with smiles, to the great gratification of the old men.

The Queen signified her desire of visiting the soldiers' rooms, and, taking Prince Albert at once by the arm, proceeded to the nearest, attended by the Adjutant, Captain Hort. Having minutely looked it over, she addressed the following words to the men:—"I am glad indeed to see you all so very comfortable."

A brief visit to the Master's apartments, where her Majesty was received by Lady Blakeney, closed this interesting scene.

When the Royal cortege issued from the gate the Queen was greeted with the warmest cheers, and waving of hats and handkerchiefs; and her Majesty graciously acknowledged those expressions of loyal feeling. The cavalcade swept rapidly past, and proceeded towards town, followed by all the carriages and other vehicles which had previously occupied positions on the road, and by a crowd of pedestrians; and taking the direction of the southern line of quays, it proceeded along them as far as Essex-bridge, where it turned into Parliament-street, and thence into Dame-street, welcomed as it passed along by constant bursts of cheering. In Dame-street, handkerchiefs were waved from windows now occupied with spectators; whilst additions were made to the retinue of vehicles which attended the Royal party. The cortege drove through Nassau-street and Dawson-street into Stephen's-green, of which it made the circuit, beginning with the west side; then, turning into Merrion-row, it passed on through Merrion-street, and by the square, into Clare-street; and, passing under the triumphal arch erected there, on which the words "Welcome, Victoria!" are inscribed, returned through Nassau-street into College-green: its appearance continuing to cause much excitement and displays of sincere loyalty. From Westmoreland-street the carriages crossed Carlisle-bridge, and turning down by Bachelor's-walk, they proceeded along the quays on that side, and finally entered the Park gates, and drove back to the Viceregal Lodge.

The *Freeman's Journal* records an incident of the Royal progress, which we give on the authority of that journal. It states that, as the Queen passed through Parkgate-street, Mr. James Nugent, one of the guardians of the North Union, approached the Royal carriage (which

was moving rather slowly), and, addressing the Queen, said, "Mighty Monarch, pardon Smith O'Brien." Before, however, he had time to get an answer, or even to see how her Majesty received the application, Lord Clarendon rode up, and put him aside; and the cortege again set out at a dashing pace, which it maintained until it drew up opposite the Viceregal Lodge, in the Park.

An accredited correspondent states, that as the Queen's carriage approached the Circular-road, a countryman roared out at the top of his voice, "Arrah! Victoria, will you stand up, and let us have a look at you?" Her Majesty immediately rose, when the countryman again cried out, "God bless you for that, my darling." The Queen resumed her seat, and, with Prince Albert, laughed heartily at the incident.

RENEWAL OF THE ILLUMINATIONS.

On Tuesday night Dublin once more presented a blaze of illuminations. This time there was no call from the Lord Mayor and authorities to light up the city; but all the principal buildings glowed as brilliantly with gas as on the preceding evening, and every tradesman who had gone to the expense of devices or transparencies, once more

exhibited them, spontaneously and unasked, to the immense crowds that perambulated the streets.

"Cead Mile Failte!" was displayed in brilliant jets upon several buildings; "Welcome, Victoria!" was inscribed in magnificent flame upon more than one house front; while across the whole length of four houses in Dame-street, in letters of fire a yard and a half high, appeared the burden of the popular song by Charles Mackay, "There's a good Time coming"—a chorus of hopefulness which the ingenious illuminator thus turned to account in the expression of a feeling which, next to attachment to the person of the Queen, was uppermost in the minds of Irishmen on the occasion of her visit. Sackville-street, Westmoreland-street, and, indeed, all the principal streets of the city, presented a scene almost as gay and animated as on the preceding evening, although the crowds were not quite so dangerously dense as on the first occasion. The theatres and principal houses of public entertainment were crowded during the evening. At the Queen's Theatre the National Anthem was demanded, and sung by the whole audience; and at Anderson's splendid rooms, in College-green, as well as at other places of resort, her Majesty's health was proposed, and honoured with flowing bumpers.

HER MAJESTY'S LEVEE.

WEDNESDAY.

This day, at two o'clock, was appointed by her Majesty for holding the levee. Great interest was expressed in all quarters to be present on the occasion, and some little disappointment was felt by many who had been in the habit of attending the levees of the Lord-Lieutenant, that a previous presentation to his Excellency would not of itself be a qualification for presentation to the Queen. This feeling, however, soon wore off, as there was no lack of noblemen and gentlemen in Dublin who had previously been presented to her Majesty in London, to undertake the duty of presenting those Irish gentlemen and ladies who had not enjoyed that honour. Great was the harvest of the coach proprietors and car-drivers of Dublin on the memorable 8th of August. Eight guineas a day for a carriage and pair, and four guineas for a brougham and one horse, were the common prices asked, to the very great disgust of the strangers in Dublin, who were not fortunate enough to possess vehicles of their own.

Punctual to the moment, her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert and the members of the suite, arrived at the Castle. Her Majesty was attended by a guard of honour of the 7th Hussars; and as she passed at a round pace through the dense but orderly masses of her faithful subjects, was hailed with the most deafening vociferations of delight. Both sides of Parliament-street presented, from foundation-stone to the parapet, a living wall, as it were, of lovely and animated faces.

Previous to holding the general levee, a court was held for the purpose of receiving addresses of congratulation from the Corporation and the University. We subjoin a copy of the addresses of the former:—

TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

The humble and dutiful Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Dublin.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,—We, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of your ancient and loyal city of Dublin, approach your Majesty with feelings of unmingled joy and gratification at your Majesty's arrival in this the second city of your Majesty's vast empire.

Afflicted by Providence with a heavy visitation, we entertain the hope that our day of trial is passing away, and that the auspicious visit of your Majesty may be the harbinger of happiness and prosperity to Ireland; and that a people faithful to a proverb, and conversant with your Majesty's kind feelings towards them, may long have an opportunity of admiring those exalted virtues, which alike shed lustre on your throne and adorn your private circle.

It is a further source of gratification to us, that your Majesty is on this occasion accompanied by your family; and we feel assured that your Majesty will endue the minds of the Prince of Wales and your Royal children with those sentiments



THE PROCESSION PASSING THROUGH THE MARDYKE, CORK.



THE ROYAL FLEET LEAVING CORK HARBOUR ON SATURDAY.—"THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT" LEADING, AND "LA HOGUE, 80, STEAM SCREW IN THE REAR.

of affection and regard towards this country which your Majesty has always entertained.

That your Majesty may often repeat your visit; that your domestic circle, joyful and happy as it is, may long continue so, will be our anxious prayer; and feel assured, whether visited by disease and afflicted by famine, or living in the prospect of a more happy future, the Irish people (of a portion of whom we are the representatives) will alike ever cherish feelings of unbounded love, of ardent loyalty, and enthusiastic affection towards your Majesty's most sacred person and throne.

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS ALBERT, PRINCE CONSORT.

The Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the City of Dublin. We, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Dublin, beg permission to offer to your Royal Highness our sincere congratulations on the present auspicious occasion of your arrival in Ireland.

We have already tendered to your Royal Highness our assurance of the deep interest we have ever taken in your Royal Highness's happiness and welfare.

Always an object of deferential regard, as the consort of our Most Gracious Sovereign, we have observed with feelings of pleasure the marked progress which your Royal Highness has made in the confidence and affection of all classes of her Majesty's subjects.

Wisely abstaining from all courses which would subject your Royal Highness's actions to censure or misrepresentation, you have at all times been the ready and judicious patron and promoter of every art, science, and undertaking tending to advance the prosperity, elevate the character, and enlarge the happiness of every class of the people.

In conclusion, and in the name of a warmhearted and loyal people, we humbly implore the Great Giver of all good, that He may endow with every blessing her Most Gracious Majesty, your Royal Highness, and the youthful members of the Royal family, and grant that the glorious event of her Majesty's visit may be the precursor of happier days and brighter prospects for our native land.

THE QUEEN'S REPLY.

It affords me sincere pleasure to receive your address in my ancient and loyal city of Dublin; and I gladly avail myself of this occasion to express my grateful acknowledgments for the ardent affection and loyalty with which my arrival has been hailed.

It is a great gratification to me to have been accompanied by my children, as the scenes they have witnessed within the last few days cannot fail to impress them with sentiments of regard and attachment to the generous and warmhearted people by whom they have been surrounded.

I gladly share with you the hope that the heavy visitation with which Providence has recently visited large numbers of my people in this country is passing away. I have felt deeply for their sufferings, and it will be a source of heartfelt satisfaction to me if I am permitted to witness the future and lasting prosperity of this portion of the United Kingdom.

Whilst her Majesty was reading this answer, and at one of its most interesting portions, the band in the court-yard unexpectedly commenced to play "God save the Queen," which rendered her Majesty's voice inaudible. The Queen paused, ordered the music to be stopped, and this having been effected, after some minutes had elapsed, her Majesty again resumed the reading of her answer, and smiled at the momentary embarrass caused by the sudden manifestation of loyalty.

The Lord Mayor then introduced Aldermen Keshan and William Reynolds, as the proposer and seconder of the address.

The Lord Mayor then handed the address to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, which he graciously acknowledged.

The Address from the University was read by the Lord Primate.

The Queen thanked the deputation for their loyal address; her Majesty adding, that the University which they represented occupied a distinguished position amongst the learned institutions upon earth; that its fame was to be found amongst the records of the dead, as well as amongst the works of the learned men of the present generation; that she trusted, by the manner in which they would continue to administer these high functions, they would promote the course of piety and learning. The deputation then, through Dr. Singer, presented an address to Prince Albert, conferring on him an honorary degree, to which he made a suitable acknowledgment.

The Lord-Lieutenant then signified to the deputation that her Majesty requested that the members would consider themselves as severally presented without going through the formal mode of presentation. Dr. Wall and Dr. Singer were then presented by the Primate, and kissed her Majesty's hand. The deputation consisted of the Primate, as visitor, all the Fellows and Scholars, a considerable number of Doctors of Divinity, Law, Medicine, and Science, Lord Farnham, Mr. Hamilton, and Mr. Napier. They walked in procession from the College, and formed an interesting spectacle in their several academic robes.

The following addresses were presented by the Hibernian Academy of Painting:—

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

We, the President and Members of the Royal Hibernian Academy of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture, most respectfully beg to present to your Majesty the expression of the happiness which we derive from your Majesty's gracious presence amongst us.

Recognizing in your Majesty a Sovereign equally illustrious as the gentle and constitutional ruler of a free people, and as the lover and zealous promoter of all the refining arts and tastes of civilized life, we cannot but hail your Majesty's arrival upon our shores as an event auspicious of the future advancement in peace and prosperity of this portion of your Majesty's empire.

As members of an institution indebted for its charter of foundation and establishment to a Monarch of your Majesty's Royal and renowned race, and sustained by your Majesty's fostering goodness, we are bound to your Majesty's throne and person not only by the ordinary ties of loyalty which are common to all your Majesty's subjects, and which are more especially fixed in the hearts of the good and wise, but by the peculiar sentiments of regard which professors and representatives of the peaceful and civilizing arts must naturally entertain towards a Royal patroness, who is exemplary amongst the nations as a Queen, and whose tastes, intellectual pursuits, and domestic virtues happily illustrate those principles of moral refinement which it is the wisdom of Sovereigns to inculcate and cherish amongst the peoples committed to their sway.

SEAL OF THE
ACADEMY.

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE ALBERT.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS,

We, the President and Members of the Royal Hibernian Academy of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture, beg to present to your Royal Highness the offering of cordial and respectful welcome due by us to the Consort of our illustrious Queen and patroness, on the arrival of your Royal Highness in Ireland.

As professors and representatives of the peaceful arts, whose cultivation is so essential to the stability and renown of a great nation, it is but right and natural that we should entertain sentiments of more than ordinary regard towards a Prince who, by the admirable qualities of his head and heart, has won the esteem and attachment of all classes of her Majesty's subjects; and who is no less estimable as an example of the moral worth so indispensable to the lustre of exalted station, than eminent as the intellectual and untiring promoter of every pursuit and object calculated to advance the dignity, prosperity, and happiness of her Majesty's empire.

Amongst such objects, it is our pride and gratification to know that, in common with her Majesty, your Royal Highness estimates, as not the least in importance, the protection and advancement of the Fine Arts; and that, with our beloved Queen, by the successful study of those humanising sources of pleasure, you have tested their tranquillising and elevating effects—and exhibited, for the imitation of all classes, an example of mental culture, for which the lovers and professors of those arts must ever be grateful, and hold your Royal Highness's name in reverence and honour.

SEAL OF THE
ACADEMY.

Her Majesty was seated on the throne, with Prince Albert on her left. The Queen was attired in a green poplin dress, highly ornamented with gold shamrocks. She wore the ribbon and star of the Order of St. Patrick, and had on her head a brilliant crown of diamonds. Lord Clarendon, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Abercorn, Sir George Grey, &c., stood near the throne.

The list of presentations at the Levee amounted, at the close of the Chamberlain's inspection, to upwards of 1900.

Among the presentations were:—

Judge Moore, by the Lord Chancellor.

Mr. Power, Chief Commissioner of Poor-laws, by Sir William Somerville.

Mr. John Ball, Assistant Commissioner of Poor-laws, by the Marquis of Sligo.

Mr. William Stanley, Secretary of Poor-law Commission, Ireland, by Mr. Redington, Under-Secretary to his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant.

Mr. Charles Crawford, Poor-law Inspector, by Mr. Sharman Crawford, M.P.

Mr. Joseph Burke, Poor-law Inspector.

The Chief Remembrancer.

Mr. Brooke, Master in Chancery, by the Lord Chancellor.

Mr. Sergeant Howley, on being appointed Second Queen's Sergeant, by the Earl of Clare.

COMMANDERS.—W. Neame, Janns, J. A. St. Leger, Bunbury, M.P.; C. Maclean, Claxton, R.N.; Montresor, Smithett, R.N.; Mansfield.

The Russian Consul.

Neapolitan Consul.

Spanish Vice-Consul.

O'Ferrall, D.L., Commissioner of Police, by Sir William Somerville. Commissary-General Luscombe, by Sir Edward Blakeney.

Assistant-Commissary-General Kearney, by Viscount Hawarden.

SIR.—James Murray, by Lord Cloncurry; Hugh D. Massey, by Lord Clarina; Richard Morrison, John Nugent, by Marquis of Westmeath; B. M. Wall, Philip Crumpton, R. A. Ferguson (Lord-Lieutenant, county Kerry), H. H. Bruce, C. H. Coote, D. Roche, Henry Marsh, W. Leeson, J. C. Carden, John Power, G. Hempson, William Verner, M.P., James Dombain, Michael Creagh.

REVERENDS.—Dr. Drew, D.D., by Joseph Napier, Esq., M.P.; Joseph Wright, by the Lord Primate; John Campbell Quinn, by the Lord Primate; Alexander M. Pollock, Chaplain of St. Patrick's, Newry, by the Lord Primate; Robert Forde, by Mr. Napier; Thomas R. Shore, B.D., by the Archbishop of Dublin; Edward Moore, by Lord Carey; Dr. O'Reilly, by Most Rev. Archbishop Murray; Dr. Campbell, by the Lord Primate; Alex. R. Miller, by the Lord Primate; James Hewetson, by do.; Francis Paterson Studdert, by Philip Perceval; Joseph Marshall, by Marquis of Headfort; James Howie, by the Archbishop of Dublin; Henry Lefanu, Chaplain to his Excellency, by the Archbishop of Dublin; Richard Davis, by Earl of Listowel; Dr. Russell, by Most Rev. Doctor Murray; John Kinahan, by Sir Robert Bateson; J. Brabazon Grant, by Lord Kilmartin; Nicholas Devereux, by Charles T. Webber; Henry Braddell, by Edward Grogan; Edward Pepper, by Marquis of Headfort; Edward Newenham, by Dean of the Chapel Royal; B. W. Johnson, by J. R. Eustace; Gardiner R. Young, by Lord Primate; John F. Kyle, by Viscount Bernard; William Battersby, by Earl of Charlemont; William Caulfield, by Fitzstephen French, M.P.; D. Moore Hodder, by Earl of Bandon; John Nun Woo-rooffe, A.M., by Earl of Bandon; William Dix, by Edward Hudson; Hans Butler, by Lord Stuart De Decies; Lowry McClintock, by Earl of Courtown; Jos. North, by Archbishop of Dublin; Francis Sideir, by the Master of the Rolls; John Brownlow, by Hon. Thomas Vesey; Edward Wilson, Robert Loftus Tottenham, by Viscount Hawarden; Nicholas J. Hoey, by Edward Grogan, M.P.; Andrew Campbell, by Admiral Oliver; Henry Fitzalan McClintock, by Captain McClintock, M.P.; Doctor West, by the Archbishop of Dublin; George McNair, W. Ratcliffe Smith, by Joseph Napier; Charles Leaver by Lord Primate; Richard Barton, by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir George Morris; Richard Binney, by W. McClintock; A. W. Taylor, by Captain J. Dingall; Edward T. R. Moncrieff, by Joseph Napier, Esq., M.P.; James Godley, by Lord Bishop of Cashel; Thomas Jameson, by M. Enory, D.L.; James J. Frew, by the Archbishop of Dublin; James Golluck, by Earl of Bandon; William Meara, James Morton, by the Marquis of Headfort; James Reid, by Earl Fortescue; Henry Hunt, by Lord Bishop of Kilmore; Charles Leslie, by Bishop of Kilmore; Edward S. Abbott, by Archbishop of Dublin; Joseph Callwell, by Bishop of Cashel; Daniel Flynn, by Edward Grogan, M.P.; Arthur Knox, by Earl of Bandon; William Gabbett, by Earl of Listowel; Edwin Thomas, by Right Hon. Frederick Snaay; Charles Butler Stevenson, by the Marquis of Ormonde; William Chichester, by his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin; Dr. Graham, by Earl of Enniskillen; Dr. Charles Mackay, by the Archbishop of Dublin.

MRSSES.—S. Betham, by Sir William Betham; Ferguson, by Marquis of Donegal; Bermingham, by C. M. St. George Tenison, M.P.; W. C. Gason, by Mr. Byley; Coghan, by Earl of Huntingdon; Corballis, by Earl of Fingall; Langrishe, by Marquis of Ormonde; Greene, R.M., by same; J. Greene, by same; Doherty, Q.C., by Master Litton; Finlay, Assistant-Barrister, by the Lord-Chancellor; Molloy, by Christopher Fitzsimon; Sheil, by Sir M. L. Chapman; P. C. Howley, by Lord De Decies; H. P. Thompson, by Earl of Clare; Thomas Boyse, by Alderman Watson; M. Quin, by Lord Mayor of Dublin; Derinzy, D.L., by Lord Carey; Elrington, by Hon. R. Maxwell; John Matchell, by Lord Chancellor; James M. Tamm, by E. K. Tenison, M.P.; W. D. Naper, 11th Regiment, by M. Naper; R. C. Walker, by M. Fortescue; M. Longfield, by Master of the Rolls; Duff, by Major-General Macdonald; C. Moore, by Marquis of Drogheda; E. H. Scriven, by Major Drewe; George Lindsay, by Sir M. L. Chapman; C. H. Puekey, by Earl of Besborough; E. J. Briscoe, by Sir W. W. Leeson; Ivey, by Sir E. Blakeney; W. De Burgh, by Earl of Mayo; J. S. Crawford, by Sharman Crawford, M.P.; B. B. Williams, McKenna, Q.C., by Sir William Somerville; Philip Percival Caulfield, by Earl of Fortescue; Carew Smith, by Lord Carey; C. G. Paigrove, by Sir K. R. James; A. Pringle, by Vice-Lieutenant of Sil Kirkshire; L. Waldron, by Sir E. Blakeney; Lalor, by the Earl of Besborough; Finn, by Right Hon. W. F. Tighe; J. Wynne, by Earl of Cloncurry; W. Duckworth, by Lord Clements; W. H. K. Erskine, by Prince George of Cambridge; H. Jolliffe, 4th Light Dragoons; Cuff, by Earl of Howth; Arthur Guinness, Thomas Hutton, Francis Codd, George Roe (address from the Chamber of Commerce of Dublin), — Power, High Sheriff county Wexford, Morgan, M.P., John O'Brien, by Earl of Rosse; F. T. Porter, Magistrate, Head Police Office; James Little, John Flood, — Monsell, M.P.; Edward Geale, by Earl of Fortescue; J. L. Napier, C. D. Speedy, by the Duke of Leinster; M. Bloxham, H. E. Moore, by Marquis of Drogheda; Pinckney, 40th Regt., F. A. Smith.

There was never such a levee in Dublin, or even in London. Although the hour appointed for the reception of addresses was one, and that for the reception of general company two, carriages began setting down at the Castle as early as eleven o'clock. According to the Lord Chamberlain's list, upwards of 1900 persons were presented to her Majesty. The levees held by George IV. in Dublin, brilliant as they were, did not approach to the numbers or to the magnificence presented by the array of noble, distinguished, and wealthy persons that flocked to pay their respects to Queen Victoria.

If the loyalty of the crowds who lay in wait to see and cheer her Majesty as she passed through the streets, was enthusiastic: that of the upper and middle classes, who thronged to the Levee, was no less so. For nearly five hours her Majesty stood in the Throne-room of the Castle receiving their homage. The crowd in the ante-room was excessive. There was barely standing room; and the heat and pressure was so great, that two gentlemen fainted away, and had to be removed.

The ceremony did not conclude until six o'clock, after which her Majesty and suite returned with the same escort to the Viceroyal Lodge, amidst the most deafening cheers from the numerous assemblage congregated in the neighbourhood of the Castle and along the whole line of Quays.

HER MAJESTY'S DRESS.

The costume worn by the Queen attracted the highest admiration. She wore a robe of exquisitely shaded Irish poplin, of emerald green, richly wrought with shamrocks in gold embroidery. Her hair was simply parted on her forehead, with no ornament save a light tiara of gold studded with diamonds and pearls.

INSPECTION OF THE TROOPS.

The Cavalry and Royal Horse Artillery paraded in the Phoenix Park at eight o'clock on Wednesday morning, for exercise, and were inspected by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, who was attended by the equestrian, the Hon. Colonel Phipps and Gordon. The troops were under the command of his Royal Highness Prince George, who, on this occasion, wore the undress uniform of the 17th Lancers, of which regiment his Royal Highness is Colonel-in-Chief. The troops marched past at a walk, and afterwards trotted by in threes, at extended order, to afford his Royal Highness Prince Albert the opportunity of examining the men and horses in detail. Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Blakeney, attended by a numerous staff, was on the ground as a spectator. His Royal Highness Prince Albert was graciously pleased to express himself entirely satisfied with the appearance of both men and horses, and with the facility and accuracy displayed in the execution of the several manoeuvres performed.

ROYAL CONCERT.

A private concert was given at the Royal Lodge, Phoenix Park, on Wednesday evening. The following is the programme:—

Two Quartettes: 1. "Sweet Contents;" 2. "The Rifleman"—Messrs. Francis Robinson, Joseph Robinson, Yeakley, and Stanford.

Duetto: "Come be gay" (Weber)—Mrs. H. McDonald and Miss O'Connor.

Freilude and Fugue: Piano-forte (Mendelssohn)—Mrs. Joseph Robinson.

Song: "Nobles Seigneurs" (Huguenots)—Mrs. H. McDonald.

Song: "As a beam" (Irish melody)—Mr. F. Robinson.

Quartette: "When Damon Is" (Sir J. Stevenson)—Messrs. F. and J. Robinson, Yeakley, and Stanford.

Two Quartettes: 1. "Departure" and 2. "The Nightingales"—Mrs. McDonald, Master Barnes, and Messrs. F. and J. Robinson.

Two Songs: 1. "Ever is my Heart;" 2. "The Linden Tree" (Hatton)—Mr. Joseph Robinson.

Duetto: "A i Giorni" (Mozart)—Mr. and Mrs. H. McDonald.

Trio: "Oh, happy fair!"—Messrs. F. Robinson, J. Robinson, and Stanford.

Two Quartettes: 1. "Oft when night;" 2. "Spring's delights"—Messrs. F. and J. Robinson, Yeakley, and Stanford.

In the course of the evening her Majesty danced the first quadrille (the Royal Irish) with the Earl of Clarendon, and Prince Albert with the Countess of Clarendon. Her Majesty danced the first waltz with his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge. Hanlon's excellent quadrille band performed the following at intervals during the evening:—

1st. Royal Irish (Jullien). 2nd. Waltz, "Pearl of England" (Jullien). 3rd.

Quadrille, "Old Virginny" (Levey). 4th. Polka, "The Wedding" (Farmer).

5th. Waltz, "Bird of Paradise" (Koenig). 6th. Quadrille, "Ibrahim Pacha," &c.

The gas illuminations at the College and at several public institutions and private establishments were continued on Wednesday. The night was very mild and fine, and the streets had the usual throng of spectators, all partaking of the general joy so universally diffused amongst all classes by the presence of her Majesty.

DINNER TO THE POOR AT THE MENDICITY INSTITUTION.

On Wednesday a dinner to a thousand poor persons was given by the desire of his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant, to commemorate the arrival of her Most Gracious Majesty in Dublin. One large ox and one heifer, weighing 17cwt. 0qr. 13lb, were sent in by his Excellency's victualers. Mr. O'Reilly of Ormond quay, and Mr. Ledwidge, of Williamstreet. This supply of the prime meat, together with 500 loaves of the best bread, was distributed amongst the poor who had been sent in from the various parishes of the city, and also from the Night Asylum and the Ragged School.

An extraordinary sight it was to behold, in the large yard of the institution, the very poorest of our city assembled in motley groups previous to their admission into the dining hall—many aged and infirm, many men in ragged shirts, and mothers with their infant children at their breasts.

The dinner was admirably arranged by the Superintendent and the other officers of the institution.

The hon. secretaries, Mr. Kinahan and Mr. Skelley, were in attendance, with a zealous desire of carrying into effect the laudable wishes of his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant. The poor peoplescattered through the yard appeared happy and contented, and the knitters on the books of the institution were grouped in one corner whilst the dinner was being arranged.

The inmates of the institution were first admitted to the dining-hall, then mothers with infant children, and then the remainder of the women, and lastly the men. They all appeared very thankful and satisfied, and blessed the benevolent donors. The beef was of very prime quality, and well dressed; and, considering it was a dinner given to the poorest of her Majesty's subjects, everything went off in a most creditable manner, and the dinner was finished before six o'clock.

A great many respectable ladies and gentlemen attended to witness this gratifying sight, and assisted the managers of the institution in cutting up the meat and distributing it to the poor.

On Thursday a review and drawingroom took place.

On Friday, her Majesty lunched with the Duke of Leinster, at Carton, about fourteen miles from Dublin, and returned to the Phoenix Park in the afternoon. It was understood her Majesty was to proceed on board the Royal Yacht for Belfast and Scotland the same evening.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO GLASGOW.

The enthusiasm evoked by the first announcement of her Majesty's intention to visit Glasgow continues to be well sustained. Instead of abating, it seems to grow in fervour as we near the period when the auspicious event is to occur. That event forms now the all-engrossing theme of discourse amongst our citizens of every rank and grade. All are full of it. Preparations for its proper celebration have been commenced in earnest, and go briskly forward. The erection of the triumphal arch at the eastern end of the Broomielaw Bridge has been begun. The design is very tasteful and magnificent, and the completion of the structure will take no long time for its accomplishment. Great activity is manifest there as well as at the works which are in progress on the south end of the quay. At the latter place, the formation of the contemplated "barricades" is proceeding. It will be observed that Mr. McAra, at the municipal police committee, expressed his strong aversion to the name; and several parties, who seem possessed with a mistaken notion regarding the objects they are intended to promote, have vented to us their complaints against the thing. Both parties are, we think, in error. The name is nothing; but the contrivance we esteem a good one, and feel assured it will be found of much utility. It will be noticed in our report of that meeting also, that the Lord Provost, in answer to a question put to him, communicated some interesting information as to the projected route through the city. Of course, the uncertainty which, as was explained, is felt regarding the station to which her Majesty will repair on her departure, prevents us from ascertaining that the line of progress sketched by his Lordship is "fixed;" but we think there is every probability it will be held by, and we are sure our readers will coincide with us when we pronounce it vastly preferable to the one formerly proposed. The arrangement by which the entire conduct of the preparations has been confided to the magistracy, is a good and wise one. We are sure our civic rulers will worthily employ the powers entrusted to them, and are certain that they will devise such regulations, as that, while in the display on the occasion her most gracious Majesty will have proper and due respect shown her, the credit of the city will be sustained, the loyalty of the citizens gratified, and their safety provided for. All we feel concerned about is, that they should be matured and promulgated early. Her Majesty's movements are gone about with celerity. That fact has been established on her former tours as well as on the present occasion. It would be wise, therefore, to guard against the possibility of surprise. It is by no means unlikely that the rumours current as to the time of the arrival in the Clyde, will be falsified by the result. Prince Albert, it is well known, is a keen sportsman. Why should he not be in the Highlands on the 12th? That is quite practicable; and what if it should be thought of and carried out?—*Glasgow Daily Mail.*

The following interesting communication has been transmitted to the *Dublin Evening Post*:—

In 1834, during the passing of the amended Act for the Dublin and Kingstown Railway Company, and the Kingstown Improvement Bill, Mr. Pierce Mahony received a note from Sir John Conroy, stating that their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent and Princess Victoria desired the attendance of Sir John Burgoyne, Mr. Charles Vignoles, C.E., and Mr. Pierce Mahony (as it happened), on the 12th of July, at Kensington Palace. Upon receipt of that note, Mr. Mahony called on Sir John Conroy, to inquire as to the object; when Sir John stated that the Duchess, having heard of the Kingstown Railway, and wishing her daughter to know everything interesting about Ireland, she adopted that course, which was her usual one, to have her daughter informed about the work by those best competent to explain it to her, and on that account she wished for their attendance on the day named in his note. The day arrived; but, as Sir John was obliged to attend as a witness before the House of Lords, an apology was made for him. Mr. Vignoles attended with his plans, and Mr. Mahony accompanied him, and brought a small map, showing the district from Killiney to Dublin on which the Royal Harbour, Railway, &c., were laid down. They were, both presented to the Duchess and Princess, and Mr. Vignoles commenced his lecture to the Princess. The Duchess entered into familiar conversation with Mr. Mahony, and expressed her great anxiety that her daughter should visit Ireland some time that year, saying that her anxious wish was that her Royal daughter should become personally acquainted with all her Irish subjects, without reference to creed or politics; and that if they were allowed to go as they wished in that year, they would go all through Ireland, from end to end of it, and accept all the hospitalities as offered to them, without reference to party or religion. On that occasion the Duchess promised to let Mr. Mahony know whether or not they could carry out their intentions in that year within three weeks from that day.

Mr. Vignoles's explanation having ended, the Princess's attention was attracted by the map in Mr. Mahony's hand, and he explained it to her. She made particular inquiry about the harbour, which Mr. Mahony explained, and stated that her Royal uncle had named it after himself on his departure, when the pillar was set up to commemorate that event. The Princess then asked for what purpose the space opposite Gresham Terrace was intended. It was marked green on the map. Mr. Mahony explained that it was intended as a promenade for the citizens coming by the railway, and suggested, that, as a bill was then passing through the Lords to regulate that town, that her Royal Highness might connect her name with it, on which the Princess wrote on the map and across the green space, "Victoria-square, 12th July," and on the same day a clause was introduced into the Kingstown Improvement Bill, carrying out the Princess's wishes. That map is now in the possession of Mr. T. M. Gresham, to whom Mr. Mahony presented it. Within the three weeks, the Duchess intimated, through Sir John Conroy, to Mr. Mahony, her regret that she and her daughter could not then visit Ireland, and they spent the remainder of that season at Lord Anglesey's seat, in Anglesey.

ENGLISH MONARCHS IN IRELAND.

A REVERIE.

ERIN! the glory of thine old
To-day is sought in vain,
Or granted but to be beheld
By study's toil and pain.
By green hill-side and mountain hoar
The relics of that glory soar
In ivied tower and fane—
Old ere the Historic Muse began
To show the awful Past to man.

From Carthage to the utmost North,
Temple and shrine record
How from St. Patrick's Mount went forth
The ever sacred Word!
When borne by men to whom were given
The gift of burning words from Heaven—
The banner of the Lord,
Island of Saints! by thee unfurl'd,
Burst glorious on the Western World.

Alas! for peace and holy life,
Fate warfare's dragons gave;
For heavenly wisdom human strife,
And for the gown the glaive,
Fell holy Cashel's outraged dome;
And high Armagh, the scholar's home,
Not Patrick's name could save—
Nor Alfred's memory, who bore
To England's throne its sacred lore.

RUFUS, upon the Cambrian rock,
When o'er that seething sea
He saw proud-breasting Ocean's shock
Dim Erin's scenery:
The lust of conquest burning high
Flash'd from the Norman's eagle eye,
That stranger land to see;
But Tyrrell's shaft, at random sped,
That kingly longing quieted.

HENRY, the sad-bowed, soldier-sage,
Smiled calmly to behold
On Anjou's field the embassy
That Erin's weakness told.
A moment rap't from painful thought—
A moment priests and sons forgot—
Listening that traitor old,
As in his gorgeous visions shone
Jerne's mist-clad hills his own.*

HENRY high-throned by storied Nore,
With vassal-Kings around,
Left Celtic serfs to Breton lore;
As helpless as he found;
Gave nought of England but the name,
Nor law, nor right, nor freeman's claim,
Nor freedom's joyful sound.
A suffering people gained alone
A Norman master for their own.

RICHARD! thy kind and yielding heart,
That wrought thy piteous fall,
Sought Erin's weal by tailor's art
In doublet, cloak, and pail; †
Yet with more power thy kindly word,
Than Strongbow's spear or Henry's sword,
Did on thy lieges fall.
Woe! that such fate such heart befel,
As Pomfret's blood-stained walls can tell.

WILLIAM and JAMES, ill-omen'd words,
Oh! kind Oblivion roll above
The memory of their feuds and swords;
Give Erin back her early love.
Oblivion! from her annals blot,
That still to be lamented time,
Whose yearly visits ever brought
Anger and hate, and blood and crime.

When factions rend their mother's breast,
And brothers fall by brothers' hands,
Nor leave at home their sad unrest,
But fright with murder foreign lands—
Is there no dove-wing'd hope to rise
Above the surge of strife and wrong;
No dawning day to bless our eyes,
Piercing the darkness deep and long?

VICTORIA! name of triumph! hail!
The latest of that princely line!
The breath of Peace is on the gale
That wafts thy presence o'er the brine.

VICTORIA! be thy conquests now
O'er deadly strife and mortal hate:
May olive crown thy regal brow,
And doves upon thy chariot wait.

Great Queen! our English annals say
That Princes of thy mighty race
Were lent by Heaven in olden day
Such wondrous and such awful grace,
That he, the wretch, weigh'd down with pain,
Whom gracious touch'd the Royal hand,
Ne'er bent beneath his woes again,
But, praising God, erect would stand.
Oh! give that Royal touch once more,
In faith in Him who ruleth Kings;
Oh! breathe on that distracted shore
The peace that might and glory brings.
Then shall thy name of VICTORY,
Towering o'er all thy kingly line,
Let unborn ages wondering see
How great the triumph that was thine!

* Dermot, King of Leinster, went to Anjou to invite Henry II. to invade Ireland.

† Henry would not extend English law to the common Irish, nor did the Plantagenets. It was done by James I.

‡ Richard II., when in Ireland, was chiefly occupied in clothing the Irish Kings.

THE LIBERAL MEMBERS and LORD PALMERSTON.—On Wednesday, before Parliament was prorogued, about one hundred independent members of the House of Commons, belonging to the Liberal party, held a meeting at the House of Commons to consider the propriety of expressing their opinion of Lord Palmerston's public conduct. After some discussion, it was resolved that each gentleman should subscribe five pounds, the money to be employed in procuring a portrait of Lord Palmerston, to be presented to Lady Palmerston, as a memorial of the high respect in which the subscribers hold the public character of his Lordship. This was entirely a spontaneous movement on the part of the independent Liberal members, and they studiously kept their design secret from every person connected with the Government till after the resolution had been adopted.

AMENITIES OF SOCIAL LIFE IN AMERICA.—A murderous fight with pistols, one of the barbarous conflicts delicately softened into *recontres*, occurred at Paducah Court-house, in Kentucky, on the 9th ult., between Judge Campbell and Benedict Austin. As in the case of Cassius M. Clay and Mr. Turner, the occasion was a public meeting incident to the election of members of the convention, both being candidates. Austin was very insulting to Campbell, and gave him the lie. Campbell struck him, and he struck Campbell with superior force; whereupon Campbell took out his pistol and shot him dead. Of course he was execrated and discharged by the magistrates who examined into the matter.

THE IRISH POOR-LAWS.

To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

SIR,—The public is much indebted to you for the graphic descriptions you have lately given of the beautiful scenery of Ireland and the destitute condition of her people. There is not now in all Europe, and, perhaps, there never was in the world, such a large mass of human beings, so completely deprived, and yet live on, of all that is necessary to a decent subsistence. Such, too, has unfortunately been their condition ever since I began to take an interest in public affairs, now not a short period, and every measure that has been adopted by the Legislature within that time has been followed by still further degradation of the people. Nobody can accuse our law-makers of designedly bringing this about. On the contrary, they have been actuated by the best motives, they have meant to serve the Irish; but, because they have been ignorant of the true condition of the people, or ignorant of the means to help them, the result has been a continued deterioration in their condition.

I am old enough to remember the promises of improvement which recommended Catholic Emancipation to the Parliament and people of England in 1829. I believe that it was an essential as well as a just measure; that, like the Free-trade measures of 1816, which saved England from sharing in the continental convulsions of 1818, it prevented a great calamity. But for that we should have had a rebellion in Ireland in 1830. Nevertheless, it carried no relief nor improvement to the mass of the Irish. From that time forth they were engaged in a continual series of political agitations, wasting their time and their money, their thoughts and their feelings, under the guidance of interested agitators, on impracticable objects, till the final and fitting close of such proceedings took place, in the childish and absurd rebellion of last year. I well remember, too, the magnificent promises of improvement which were made when the first Poor-law for Ireland was discussed in 1837, and passed in 1838. It was expressly intended "to relieve distress and lessen destitution." Zealously promoted by that amiable nobleman, the present Earl of Carlisle, then Lord Morpeth, and Secretary for Ireland, it was twice recommended in speeches from the Throne, was strenuously supported, against much opposition, by the Whig Cabinet, and enacted for the very purpose of relieving the unhappy Irish. Your testimony, sir, in common with the testimony of other tourists, of numerous societies, of many public subscriptions, and of not a few subsidiary laws of the same genus, proves that the condition of the Irish in 1849 is far more lamentable than it was in 1838.

I am aware, sir, that much of this terrible distress is the consequence of the potato rot; but it is plain that the Irish would have been taught self-reliance at an earlier period—would have been compelled to take more care of themselves, and would not have been so numerous in relation to the land and the food, had there been no Poor-law passed in 1838. That was a provision for the indigent; it at once promised support to the destitute in the name of the State, on which the Irish have been taught to depend, and it aggravated the calamities of 1846-47. Famines are not uncommon; even the Irish have frequently before suffered from such visitations. No cycle of ten years passes without as serious a loss of produce, in point of value, occurring in England as occurred in Ireland in 1846-47; but in Ireland, where the people were before in a wretched condition, dependent exclusively on the land and on potatoes, such a famine, ten years after the Poor-law had been in existence, brought starvation to the majority of the people. The Irish have never been allowed nor accustomed to rely on themselves; and the Poor-law, by holding out relief, tended to annihilate all sense of duty as to providing their own subsistence, and hastened the almost universal pauperism that now exists.

A regular and settled provision by the State for paupers has, for a long period, been objected to on principle. It has been said that, in proportion as the national funds are allocated to particular classes, men of those classes will always be found in abundance. Any number of soldiers or sailors, or railway labourers, can be got at any time, or in a very short time, if there be funds provided to sustain them. It is precisely the same with paupers—they will always be in proportion to the means provided for their subsistence; and inasmuch as no workhouse or other test (as long as food is supplied) can equal the horrors of starvation, no such test can ever be effectual in keeping them down. Perhaps your readers generally are not aware that, since a compulsory provision for the poor was established in Scotland in 1845, the number of poor there, and the amount of the rates, have both increased astonishingly. The rate is already within one-third as high as the rate in England; and the sum levied has increased from £144,959 in 1846 to £544,344 in the last year. If there is some reason, therefore, to doubt the propriety of establishing such a provision in any country, it is peculiarly ill adapted to Ireland, where the landowners, as a body, are of one religious faith, and the bulk of the people of another; where the latter too often look on the former as intruders and usurpers, on whom they would be often glad to be revenged by devouring their substance. Besides all the ordinary motives for relying on a Poor-rate, which at all times makes that injurious to the people, the Irish have a strong additional motive for throwing themselves on the landlords, whom they have long regarded as aliens, as enemies, and oppressors. The results are before the world. The famine found the Irish utterly helpless—they were starving; and there was no alternative but that England should feed those whom the Legislature had helped to pauperise and degrade.

Sir, the history of Ireland is a history of confiscations. Great districts were confiscated under Elizabeth, under James I., under Charles I., under Cromwell, and again under William III. The whole land, as Lord Clare observed at the time of the Union, with the exception of the possessions of five or six families, has been confiscated, and a great part of it was confiscated two or three times over in the course of a century. Those confiscations, however, were the transference of the soil from an Irish to an English chieftain, or from one English chieftain to another, or from a rebellious chieftain to Cromwell's soldiers or the London companies, and they did not much alter the relations between landlord and tenant. The Poor-law is the last and the crowning confiscation of all. Far more injurious than all the others, it has confiscated property to the support of indigence, and has destined all the produce of industry in Ireland to the sustentation of pauperism. It was calculated by Mr. Nicolls, the author of the law, that a rate of 8d. in the pound would be sufficient to answer all its purposes; but the rate has risen as high as 12s. in the pound, and not a few unions have been completely insolvent. Besides this, upwards of a million of money has been advanced by the Exchequer to build poor-houses, not a farthing of which has been paid nor is likely to be paid; and a sum not short of £10,000,000 has been contributed by the State and by private subscription, to relieve the distress of the people. That vast expenditure, too, has utterly failed to improve their condition.

If you trace the operation of a Poor-law, you will see its inevitable tendency to increase the number of paupers. In every community, and especially in Ireland, where there is no opulent middle class, there is a considerable number of persons just able to support themselves. To exonerate them from any common burden is, in point of fact, to give them relief, and make them *quasi* paupers; to subject them to a rate for their more indigent brethren is to render them unable to support themselves, and compel them to become paupers. This has occurred in Ireland to a great extent. There are numberless instances of poor tenants whose property has been sold to pay rates, and who have then swollen the number of paupers, till the Poor-law seems likely to reduce nearly the whole people to one common level of pauperism, and absorb all the wealth of the land for their relief.

When Lord John Russell introduced the measure in 1838, he remarked "that it would be ridiculous to suppose, that it would be absurd to think, that the evils of Ireland could be cured in three, four, or ten years, by means of legislation." Twice ten years cannot cure the evils of centuries of mismanagement; but ten years have now elapsed, and all the evils that he then undertook to mitigate are ten-fold greater than they were. The noble Lord, with the best intentions, overlooked, or was ignorant of the fact, that his law is a continuation and an aggravation of the main cause of the evil he hoped to remedy. All the laws which did exist forbidding the Catholics to hold land, and to reduce them, as Mr. Burke said, to be "a miserable populace without property," were violations of their right of property—an indirect species of plunder which took away security for their property. In like manner, all the laws which have existed, and which still exist, to enable the landlords to appropriate to themselves the produce of their tenants' toil, and evict them from the land, were and are a complete denial to the tenantry of security for their property. The tenantry and the peasantry in turn have done what they could to make the property of the landlord inse-

cure and his life unsafe. Thus, time out of mind, the want of security for property, continual confiscation, a perpetual invasion of rights, like that which takes place by the Sultan's Pachas, except that it has here been too often solemnly ordained by law, has been the master evil of Ireland. The Poor-law continued that, with this difference, that whereas the law before confiscated the property of one man for another—the property of the Catholic people for the benefit of Protestant landlords and for the promotion of religion, it now confiscates the property of the landlords for the nourishment of pauperism. The State did wrong for ages, by successive confiscations and by legislation against the Catholic tenantry; and it did not amend that wrong, but inflicted another and a similar wrong, when it passed the Irish Poor-law. That was the complement, not the correction, of previous land-law legislation.

One's heart sinks at tracing such a concatenation of evils, without seeing a hope of remedy. Though my cheeks tingle with shame at the thought that the ill-exercised dominion of England has brought the Irish to their present condition; though I regard it as alike our duty and our interest to help them out of this dreadful state, yet I confess that I do not see the way; and, when the most experienced and greatest legislators of the age have gone astray, I cannot pretend to be a guide. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, T. H. I.

LITERATURE.

DESCRIPTION OF THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY AND THE SURROUNDING SCENERY. A THREE DAYS' TOUR IN THE COUNTY OF WICKLOW.

W. H. Smith and Son.

These are two well-timed guide-books to the far-famed Lakes, and the district of fertile valleys, luxuriant woods, verdant pastures, and silver streams, whither pleasure-seekers are just now wending their way by hundreds, in the right spirit of English "Tourism." In the introduction to the first of these hand-books, the author justly remarks:—

"There are several places of considerable interest in the vicinity of the Lakes, which are well worthy of a visit. The visitor to these Lakes ought not to leave the south of Ireland without visiting Glengarriff and Bunry Bay, Douglas Bay, Cork Harbour, and the river Lee. And to the lover of close river scenery, an excursion from Youghal to Lismore or Malin, along the Blackwater, would prove a source of much gratification. In Ireland there exists a variety of scenery which is quite remarkable. In the north we have the Giant's Causeway, which affords a double interest; it has engaged the attention both of the geologist and the lover of coast scenery. In the south are the Lakes of Killarney, the Shannon, and the numerous other points of interest which have been already alluded to. In the east is the justly celebrated mountain and river scenery of the county of Wicklow; and in the west there is the wild and romantic scenery of Connemara and Joyce's country, which, in my mind, approaches nearer to the sublime than anything that is to be met with in Ireland."

The little book opens with good descriptions of the Conway and Britannia Tubular Railway Bridges. There are a few pertinent observations on the paucity of Royal visits to Ireland, quoted from the popular work of M. Kohl:—

"We (my fellow-passenger and I) set our feet on shore in Kingstown, close beside two illustrious footprints cut in the rock on the quay of this harbour; namely, the footprints of George IV., who, on his visit to Ireland, in the year 1821, landed here, and to whose honour a monument was raised on the spot, while beside the monument the two footprints were chiselled in the rock. I could never have believed that the art of flattery was so well understood in Great Britain. The footprints of a King chiselled out on his visit! and columns raised to commemorate the event! Would it not lead one to imagine Ireland was some little island, far, far removed beyond the usual paths of men; perhaps one of the Orkney or Faroe Isles—a perfect 'out-of-the-way place,' as the English say—that the visit of her ruler should be deemed a remarkable and never-to-be-forgotten occurrence? And, in fact, when one considers that Ireland, although comparatively so near London, was never visited either by George I., George II., or George III., nor by any one of her Kings throughout the whole of the past century—nay, that no other English King ever before came to Ireland, except with arms in his hands, and when war, rebellion, or foreign enemies required his presence, one may justly say that Ireland looks like a little despised shallop, or a dismantled and conquered cutter taken in tow by the line-of-battle-ship England."

"Our Kings of Prussia often rejoice the various provinces of their kingdom with their visits. Lithuania alone they seldom visit. The Emperors of Russia are almost always travelling in the various countries of their empire, and show themselves, now in Moscow, now in St. Petersburg, now in Odessa, now in Warsaw; to Siberia alone they rarely go—they send a friend there now and then. The Emperors of Austria, on their accession, receive homage in all their various provinces, and at other times, also, frequently show their gracious countenances to the various cities of their empire. To their Wallachian and Hungarian possessions alone they seldom go. But Ireland, this important third of the Trinity of the British Empire—like the Prussian Lithuania, the Russian Siberia, and the Austrian Wallachia—has been passed by on the left; and, on all English accessions to the throne, has had nothing to do but to wait her applause across the Channel."

The example just set by our most gracious Sovereign proves a brilliant exception to this rule, and will, doubtless, have a pre-eminently beneficial effect, by inducing thousands of tourists to visit Ireland, by which means much of the ignorance and prejudice which at present exist respecting that country will be dissipated.

The topographical information in these hand-books is pleasantly enough conveyed, and occasionally varied by a few travellers' tales. Here are specimens from the Wicklow Tour:—

"When Sir Walter Scott, in 1825, being then in declining health, visited Ireland, he was accompanied by Mr. Lockhart, his son-in-law, who says of St. Kevin's Bed, 'It is a hole in the sheer surface of the rock, in which two or three people might sit. The difficulty of getting into this place has been exaggerated, as also the danger, for it would only be falling thirty or forty feet into very deep water.' Yet I never was more pained than when Sir Walter, in spite of all remonstrances, would make his way to it, crawling along the precipice. He succeeded, and got in. After he was gone, Lord Plunkett (then Irish Attorney-General) told the female guide he was a poet. Kathleen treated this with indignation as a quiz. 'Poet! said she, 'the devil a bit of him!—but an honourable gentleman!—he gave me half-a-crown.'"

"The visit of Lord Norbury, the Judge, facetious *par excellence*, is thus recorded by Mr. Crofton Croker, we believe, in an edition of Mr. Moore's works:—

"Well, said Lord Norbury to his guide, 'where is this bed?' 'Place your honour's worship, my Lord, 'tis that hole in the rock there.' 'Oh! I see: the saint was a holy man—fond of being rocked to sleep, eh?' 'I have heard (heard) so, my Lord.' 'Hard lying, no doubt,' was Lord Norbury's comment; 'just the den for a Rockite.' 'Indeed, then, your Lordship, before Captain Rock's time, the rebel Dwyer used to shelter himself in the bed—General O'Dwyer, I mean; and mighty proud he was of that same great O. Shure, he would write it before his name so large, that it looked among the other letters just like a turkey's egg in a hen's nest.' 'Very strange retreat for a rebel, with so much Orange liking (hellen) about the cliff.' 'Tis true for you, me right honourable Lord; and the Orangemen were near taking Dwyer.' 'Aj, making a D'Oyer and Terminer, business of it.' 'But, place your Lordship, Dwyer leaped into the water like a fairy.' 'A common Lep-rechaun, the rascal.' 'And a party of soldiers, my Lord, on the cliff.' 'What—highlanders?' 'They were so, place your Lordship; and when they fired at Dwyer, he dived like a duck.' 'Yes; ducked, and so got off Scot-free.' 'Oh! 'twas all right enough with him;—he was up again, winking his eye at the smoke.' 'Smoked them, did he?—did not like their invitation to a Caledonian ball. There are divers other stories about your lake, no doubt?' 'Plenty, my Lord: there's one by Moore.' 'No more at present,—that will do. Moore's songs haunt me as if I had murdered them in singing.'"

THE LITTLE SAVAGE. By CAPTAIN MARRYAT, R.N. In Two Parts. Hurst and Co.

This is a story of a boy being left alone upon an uninhabited island, written in that most interesting of all forms, an autobiography. The narrative starts with the child at seven or eight years old; he is located upon a guano island, with a conscience-stricken captain, whose death-bed confessions, when his sullen and cruel nature has been softened by suffering his punishment, and kindness on that of the boy, throw a strange light upon the history of the latter. The progress of his mind—his self-taught acquaintance with books, and his primitive notions of good and evil—are, so to speak, a sketch of normal nature; and this is an ingenious portion of the book, which will attract many of the "larger growth." The youthful *solitaire* reading through the Bible, and his fascination with the pictures in a book on Natural History, are impressive incidents of the sojourn upon the island; and the "little savage's" adventures there, together with the introduction of a missionary narrative by a woman who is wrecked upon the island, form the main points of the story. It is admirably written; and, in style, as well as incidents, has much of the spirit of Defoe, but with a higher religious tone. In all probability this was the last work penned by the lamented author.

The book is liberally illustrated with wood-cuts, cleverly drawn by Mr. F. Marryat.

The Queen has granted the following pensions from the Civil List:—Mrs. Cureton, widow of Colonel Cureton, killed in action at Ramnuzur, £150 per annum; Mrs. Pennyneick, widow of Colonel Pennyneick, killed at the battle of Chillianwallah, £150 per annum; Mrs. Sarah Austin, the well-known translator of German standard works, £100 per annum; Mrs. Grant, widow of a sergeant of the 45th regiment, killed Nov. 4, 1848, by several armed ruffians, whilst guarding some public money in the charge of Major Phipps, paymaster of pensioners, on a car, near Roscrea, in Ireland (he returned gallantly to surrender the money, and was shot), £20 per annum; Lieutenant Waghorn, the active and enterprising projector of the overland route to India (this is in addition to a pension of £100 a year conferred on Lieutenant Waghorn by the East India Company), £200 per annum; Mr. William Sturgeon, Manchester, an experimental philosopher, and who effected an improved electro-magnetic apparatus, &c., £50 per annum.



SAYTH

THE ROYAL STEAM SQUADRON IN KILLINEY BAY.

THE LAST ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND.

A FEW details of the visit of his Majesty George IV. may not prove unacceptable under present circumstances, when, after a lapse of twenty-eight years, the Royal niece of that Sovereign has followed the example of her predecessor, and gladdened the hearts of her Irish subjects by the sunshine of her presence.

His Majesty George IV. having determined, "by the advice of his Privy Council," to pay a visit to the sister kingdom, embarked on board the *Lightning* steam-packet, commanded by Captain Skinner, R.N., at ten o'clock in the forenoon of Saturday, the 11th of August, 1821. The *Lightning* reached Howth pier at fourteen minutes before four P.M. The steamer only bore a common ensign at the mast-head, and it was not, therefore, supposed to be freighted with Royalty. A gentleman on the pier, however, soon descried the unmistakable person of his Sovereign, "every inch a King," and raised a cry of "There is the King! Huzza!" which was eagerly responded to by a chorus of loyal spectators, whose shouts, to quote the words of our record, literally rent the air. George IV. graciously acknowledged this gratifying demonstration of popular enthusiasm, and a few minutes afterwards his Majesty stood on Irish ground. The pressure of the crowd to the point of the pier now became so precipitate as to obstruct the passage of the King to the carriage in attendance. A lane was, however, soon made through the ranks of the populace, amid reiterated cheers, which his Majesty graciously acknowledged. As soon as he had taken his seat in the carriage, another awkward obstruction arose. It was found extremely difficult to close the door, the officious kindness of many prompting them to press forward to grasp the Royal hand. The King good-humouredly held out both his hands, and a cordial shake was substituted on the occasion for the cold and conventional ceremony prescribed by Court etiquette. The King smiled frequently during this inconvenient "reception," and appeared quite delighted with the exuberant loyalty of his

Hibernian subjects. A signal gun on the Hill of Howth speedily indicated the arrival of his Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland, the report of which was re-echoed by the small craft cruising in the harbour. Not a single soldier was to be seen, either on the pier or in the road, throughout the entire day; but the firing on the coast was heard higher up the river, and before six o'clock the bells of the churches were jubilantly pealing their welcomes, and union-jacks were seen waving on all the steeples and towers. His Majesty reached the gate of the Phoenix-park, Dublin, at a quarter past six, and the multitude poured in through the private grounds in front of the Viceregal Lodge, without distinction of age, sex, or person. The King, on alighting, was received by his Excellency the then Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland (Earl Talbot), and the official staff attached to the Castle. Silence having been momentarily obtained, George IV. addressed the people in the following set speech.—"My lords and gentlemen, and my good yeomanry,—I cannot express to you the gratification I feel at the kind and warm reception which I have met with on this day of my landing among my Irish subjects. I am obliged to you all. I am particularly obliged by your escorting me to my very door. I may not be able to express my feelings as I wish. I have travelled far. I have made a long sea-voyage; besides which, particular circumstances have occurred, known to you all, of which it is better at present not to speak. Upon those subjects I leave it to delicate and generous hearts to appreciate my feelings. This is one of the happiest days of my life. I have long wished to visit you. My heart has always been Irish. From the day it first beat I have loved Ireland! This day has shown me that I am beloved by my Irish subjects. Rank, station, and honours are nothing; but to feel that I live in the hearts of my Irish subjects is to me the most exalted happiness. I must once more thank you for your kindness, and bid you farewell. Go and do by me as I shall do by you—drink my health in a bumper. I shall drink all yours in a bumper of good Irish whiskey." His Majesty then retired for the night.

On Wednesday, Aug. 15, his Majesty held a private levee at the lodge in the Phoenix-park for the purpose of receiving the public autho-

rities. On the 17th he made his triumphal entry into Dublin, between eleven and twelve o'clock, in an open carriage, drawn by eight beautiful horses, and attended by a numerous train of grooms and footmen in magnificent liveries. His Majesty was attired in a full military uniform, and wore the order and riband of St. Patrick. The procession passed through the North Circular-road, Eccles-street, Hardwicke-place, Temple-street, Gardiner's-row, and Cavendish-row, and at half-past two o'clock entered the precincts of the Castle, having occupied two hours and a half in moving from the Lodge to the Castle. The King soon afterwards appeared at the windows above the portico, between the Lord-Lieutenant and Viscount Sidmouth, and was loudly cheered. His Majesty bowed, and repeatedly placed his hand on his heart, as an acknowledgment of this loyal reception.

On Thursday, the 23rd, the Lord Mayor of Dublin gave a grand entertainment to his Majesty in the circular room adjoining the Mansion House. On the 24th, the King visited the Royal Dublin Society; and after inspecting the library and museum, was conducted by the select committee to the lawn facing Merrion-square, where preparations had been made for a splendid *fête champêtre*. George IV. frequently showed himself in the streets of Dublin, where he made friends with the populace, shook rough fellows by the hand and called them "Jack;" and rendered himself universally popular.

On Wednesday, the 5th of September, 1821, the King embarked at the harbour of Dunleary (now Kingstown), near Dublin. When on the point of embarking, hundreds of persons pressed forward to shake his Majesty by the hand; several clung to the stern of the barge, and afterwards swam back to the shore. The Royal squadron was compelled to put back by contrary winds. It sailed on the following Saturday, and arrived in Milford Haven on Sunday, the 9th of September, where it was again detained by the same cause until Monday night. An attempt to beat up Channel to Portsmouth was similarly frustrated, for, when the squadron was within thirty miles of the Land's End, it was obliged to put back to Milford Haven, where it arrived on Wednesday afternoon, at four o'clock. At five o'clock next



HER MAJESTY PRESENTING THE ROYAL CHILDREN ON THE DECK OF THE "VICTORIA AND ALBERT" STEAMER, IN DUBLIN HARBOUR.



THE ROYAL LANDING PAVILION OPPOSITE THE RAILWAY TERMINUS.



INTERIOR OF THE ROYAL RAILWAY CARRIAGE.



ARCH AT TURNER'S HAMMERSMITH IRON-WORKS, DUBLIN.

morning the King landed, amid the cheers of thousands of spectators, and soon afterwards drove off in his private carriage for the metropolis, attended by Earl Graves. His Majesty did not remain long in London, for on the 25th of September he embarked at Ramsgate for Calais, whence he proceeded, *via* the Netherlands, to pay a visit to his Hanoverian dominions.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO BELFAST.

On and near the spot where her Majesty will first set foot on the soil of Ulster, the preparations for giving her such a welcome as is due to a Sovereign so universally beloved, are highly creditable to the local authorities. A reception pavilion, triumphal arch, and various galleries for spectators have been erected.

The decorations of the Royal arch are conceived in the purest taste, and their execution is equal to the design. The structure, which is of the Doric order, is peculiarly chaste. The arch itself is of the Roman shape, and corresponds with those of the pavilion. It is supported by massive buttresses, somewhat broader at the base than at the springing of the curve. On the faces of these are four panels, intended to be embellished, in gilt characters, with the ciphers of her Majesty and her Royal consort. Up to the cornice the fabric will have a close resemblance to a beautiful veined Sicilian marble, of a pea-green shade. The frieze and entablature are painted to imitate the purest architectural marble. The whole will be surmounted by appropriate flags. The Royal standard, St. George's cross, and union jack will be unfurled from a staff erected on the parapet facing towards the river; on the opposite side will float a banner bearing the Belfast arms, and also some other flags. The arch somewhat resembles the centre of Temple-bar, London. It is a fitting substitute for the gates of a town which possesses none. Here the ceremony of presenting her Majesty with the civic keys will take place.

The pavilion is in keeping with the other erection in exterior appearance; the interior, however, is fitted up in a style of suitable magnificence. Here her Majesty will be met by the civic bodies and other privileged persons, if she do not prefer receiving them on board the Royal tender or yacht. It is not yet known whether the various addresses (which will not be read) will be presented on board the yacht, in the pavilion, or in the hall of the Queen's College. On the floor of the pavilion, and on the space between it and the river side, carpeting will be laid down. The entire interval between the pavilion and the arch, about 300 yards, will also be carpeted.

In front of the Harbour-office accommodation has been secured for the friends of the Commissioners, on a platform there. Two great galleries at Victoria-street are completely covered with white, blue, pink, and yellow cotton cloth, arranged in alternate perpendicular stripes at the back. If fully occupied, the sum realised for seats, at 5s. each, will be £1143 15s.

The Harbour Commissioners have made suitable arrangements within the limits of their peculiar domain. The Queen's Island, where fireworks, bonfires, batteries, &c. will be called into requisition, will be thrown open to the public at a very moderate charge, thus affording an opportunity of witnessing the Royal progress up the bay. One-half of the artillery from Charlemont will be stationed on the island; the rest, with their guns, on Queen's-quay, opposite to the landing-place.

The Linen-hall has been put in order for the Royal reception; the specimens of flax manufactures to be exhibited are likely to be very numerous and beautiful. Of damasks especially, several of the most magnificent productions of the Belfast loom are in preparation. Mr. Coulson, of Lisburn, the oldest manufacturer in the kingdom, exhibited at Dublin a beautiful piece of damask to her Majesty and her Royal consort.



PUPILS OF THE NAVAL AND MILITARY SCHOOLS AT THE FOOT OF THE NELSON COLUMN DUBLIN.

BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

IRISH BOGS.

On the 3d inst., a meeting of this society was held at the rooms in Bedford-street, Strand, John Reynolds, Esq., treasurer, in the chair, for the purpose of hearing an address from Mr. Rogers, on the applicability of peat charcoal to the purposes of manure.

Mr. Rogers commenced by reminding the meeting that of late years the farmers throughout England had become fully alive to the superior properties of carbon as a manure. His attention having been directed to the subject, he proceeded to Ireland for the purpose of making experiments upon the bogs of that country. Peat charcoal, Mr. Rogers explained, possessed several advantages over wood charcoal. The small quantity of pyrogenous and originally contained in the peat was entirely dispersed in the preparation; hence, no acetic odour arose which is complained against in wood charcoal, and produces severe headaches. Again, its light and pure nature gave a greater extent of calorific effect, because it extended itself generally over the surface to be heated, and carried with it no smoke. Peat charcoal emitted a flame, which wood charcoal does not. One of its great advantages was the power of fertilisation in its individual state; but the main and grand advantage which peat charcoal possessed in so singular degree, was that of perfectly deodorising and disinfecting animal excreta. The same capability did not exist in wood charcoal generally, and in several descriptions not at all: for instance, the charcoal of lignum vite, teak, and hard oak had in fact no deodorising power. This capability increased as the wood became softer and more porous; and that which

It had been found to have no effect was the charcoal of the willow. In addition to peat charcoal, specially prepared for deodorising, being infinitely more porous than that of wood, it perhaps contained some property not yet discovered; for he had no hesitation in saying we were all as yet strangers to the infinitely useful powers. It had long been known to science that the excrete of mankind contained a greater amount of the properties essential to the fertilisation of soils than any other substance. To its careful preservation and use China owed the capability of supporting a population almost incredible, with reference to the extent of the soil under cultivation; and in the ratio of the introduction of excreta, as a manure, on the continent of Europe had been the increase of agricultural profit. There its use was now almost universal; while we of England neglect that which, perhaps, as in most other things, we should have led the way in using. But there had been many difficulties to contend with

its introduction as a marketable fertiliser:—1st. Its collection without annoyance and evil. 2nd. Its deodorisation, so as to admit of convenient transport. 3rd. Its preservation in manner to retain its valuable qualities as a manure. To obviate these evils, several chemical deodorisers had been produced, but being liquids, the advantages proposed to be obtained became neutralised by the increased difficulty of reducing the matter to a sufficiently dry state for transport. Nature, however, had provided, by a production of the vegetable world, a simple remedy for this difficulty, in peat charcoal. It was, perhaps, the most generally known: it would take up and retain above 80 to 90 per cent. of water, and at least 100 volumes of those noxious gases arising from animal excrement and other putrescent matter. Hence its great value for effecting deodorisation, and for retaining all the value of the liquid, as well as its volatile products. Equal parts of prepared peat charcoal and excrement would, under almost every circumstance, form a mixture, if properly intermixed, producing a manure of incalculable value. The proportion of charcoal might be less in some instances, even down to one-third, if minute mixture were made; the charcoal properly prepared. The article in this state could be transported in bags, or even in bulk, by almost any public conveyance. When peat charcoal was mixed with human excrement, it was perhaps impossible to produce a combination more perfectly adapted for the food of plants. All the elements for their nourishment were interwoven; it might be said, into every grain of charcoal: the

carbon, the stuff of vegetation, is the base, and the whole are yielded to the plant together. It is well known that the strongest affinity exists between the ammoniacal and other atmospheric gases and carbon, and here again a singular advantage arose. Every shower of rain that fell gave a greater supply of the ammonia, salts, &c. contained in that rain to the charcoal. Hence it was not only the means itself of giving bulk and strength to the plant, but every little grain became a reservoir, not alone of moisture, but of the very elements of life.

of manure out of moisture, both of which never cease to act upon and invigorate the vegetable. The average of excreta yielded by a human being per annum was 10 cwt.; six would, therefore, yield three tons. And to this say three tons of charcoal, you would have of manure six tons. Now, although this manure must be infinitely superior to guano, which sold at £10 to £12 per ton, estimate it at £5 only, the gross value of the manure would be £30 per annum; deduct the cost of the charcoal (say £2 10s.), and £7 10s., with the expense of collecting and intermixing, would be the whole deduction from £30. Suppose £27 10s. for these expense, and the smallest possible value of the household produce would be at least £15 per annum. The average number of houses within the district of London assessed above £10 per annum might be assumed as 100,000, consequently the total of assessed taxes of the class might be taken at £2,000,000. If the inhabitants, determined on ridding themselves of the evils that menace us by our present sewerage system, saved that which nature has given as a means to produce food in abundance, they would not only confer a great boon upon the population generally, but the profit to be had in money would amount, at £15 per house, to £3,000,000 per annum. The observations which were made at the former meeting of the society, relative to the advantages of the liquid manure system, had induced him (Mr. Rogers) to be desirous of instituting a comparison between that system and his proposed method of cleansing the metropolis and other large towns. He represented to the meeting the folly of attempting to disseminate the solid excretory matter of the population of London, more than 2,000,000 of people, throughout the country by means of pipes, tunnels, and steam-force. To accomplish this object the manure required to be liquidized in the sewers (which depreciated its agricultural value); and the expense of getting rid of it as proposed would not only be enormous, but, in all probability, it would, after all, fail in the great object of distribution throughout the country. It was likewise an aggravation of the present sewerage system which no one doubted had regenerated diseases of the most fatal description. Was it not

reasonable to attribute to that pestilential system of elongated cesspools the fact entered in the Registrar-General's report, that 140 persons die in London on the average for every 100 in the neighbouring counties? Now, he proposed to do away with this system so ingeniously adapted for the generation of pestilence. He would not permit the solid matter of any household to reach the sewers at all. The method which he had explained at the last meeting, of deodorization through the agency of the peat charcoal, would enable it to be easily removed (in sacks, for instance) from every house, in a perfectly inoffensive condition; it rendered the manure portable, and capable of being carried by an ordinary conveyance to any distance in the country, where it might be diluted and used for agricultural purposes. The cost of this dry manure would be only £5 per ton.

Dr. Cooke and Dr. Semple expressed their dissent from the theory that charcoal had itself anything to do with the process of vegetation. Experiments by Sir Humphrey Davy, confirmed by Liebig, had satisfactorily disproved this. That which plants derived their growth from was the carbonic acid, which the charcoal attracted as a sponge. The views stated by Mr. Rogers of the manure to be derived from peat appeared to be very valuable.

A gentleman asked whether Mr. Rogers had made any researches into the capabilities of Irish bog to the purposes indicated the other evening in the House of Commons by Lord Ashley?

Mr. Rogers said, that, in reply, he would beg to read the following extracts on his paper on a former evening:—"In its natural state peat moss has several peculiarities. As I have already shewn, it delights in moisture, and yields it most unwillingly. It contains, in different small proportions, ammonia, prorigenous acid, tar, &c.; and also a very singular production—a 'fatty matter,' which, when purified, closely resembles spermaceti and makes a very beautiful candle. Mr. Reece Reece has recently patented a process for the extraction of these articles; and I am happy to say a few energetic Englishmen have not feared to risk both themselves and their fortunes to commence operations on an extensive tract of bog and mineral in the county Antrim, where they have coal as well as peat; and they purpose carrying out the production of iron from ore which is on the property.

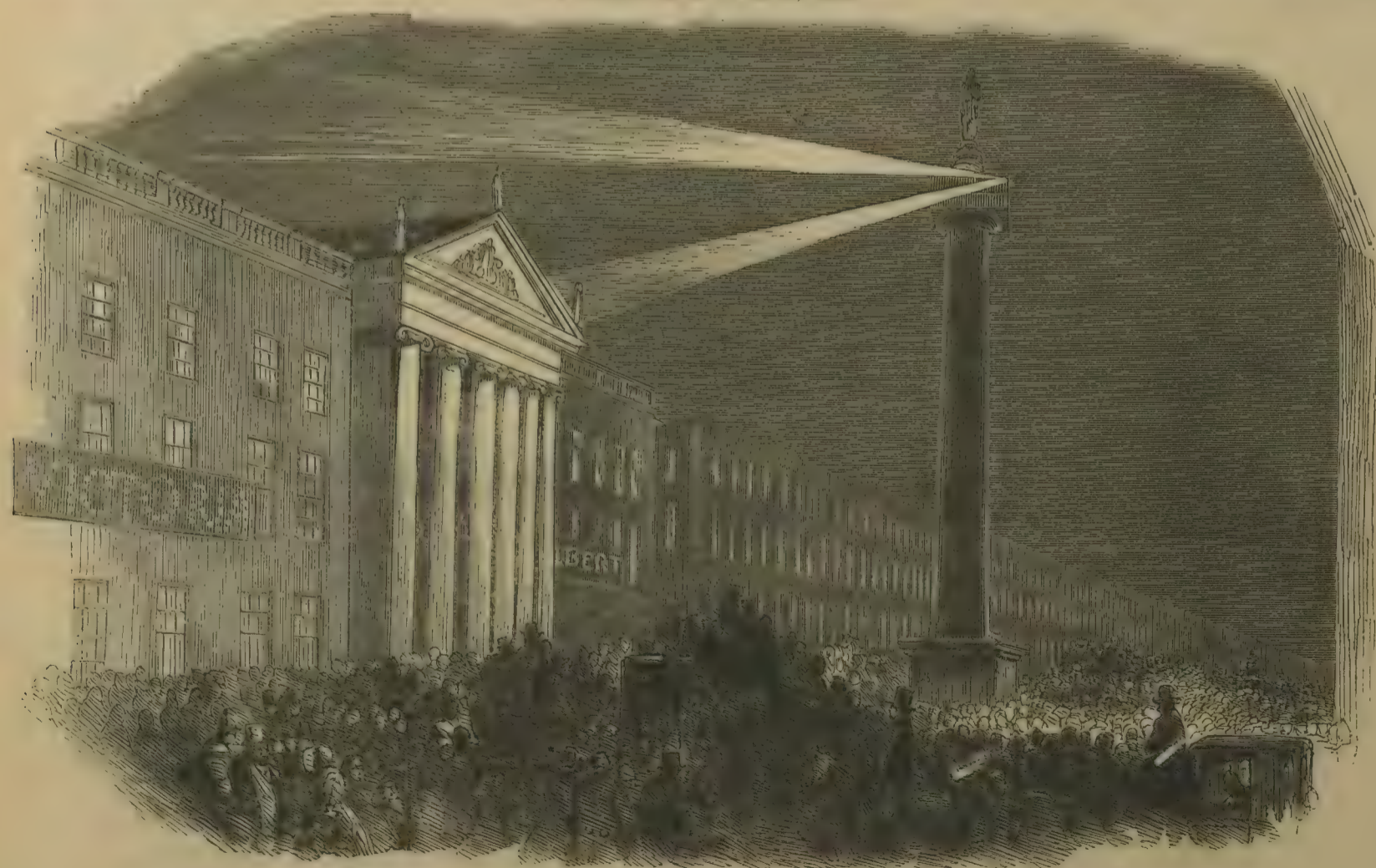
confect: to speak seriously, the production is really beautiful, and has a pure and strong light. The question to be solved, however, is, Can it be obtained in sufficient quantity to be profitable? It is found in its natural state at times in small quantities collected together by some peculiar local flora, or perhaps affinity which draws it from the mass of the soil. I have seen a collection of it; a little well, I may say, of six or seven inches in diameter, containing the matter pure, and about the colour of butter. The superstition's tradition of the peasantry is, that the fairies hide it for their use, and hence it is called 'Fairy butter.' It is but rarely found in that state, and then treated with great reverence. Another property of the peat moss is the singularly preservative nature of its water, which is of a dark brown colour, most approaching to black. It has been said to contain a tanning quality, but analysis proves the contrary. However, its power of preserving animal matter from decomposition is very extraordinary. Human bodies have been found in bogs, undecomposed, which must have been buried for ages; and, thin the last year, that of a petty farmer, who had been supposed to have been ordered, in the south of Ireland, about sixteen years since, was discovered in bog-hole. There was so little change, that at the coroner's inquest it was recognised, and the identity proved by several persons. The clothing, as well as the body, was preserved, in fact, all so perfectly, that one of the jurors recommended that, 'any one who wished to preserve his friend, should put him into bog-hole.'

AN ACT FOR THE RELIEF OF TRUSTEES.—An Act was passed in the 12th session (12 and 13 Victoria, c. 71) for granting further relief to trustees. By the Act 10 and 11 Vic. c. 43, trustees were authorised to pay money into the Court of Chancery in discharge of their trusts; and by the present statute it is enacted that, if, upon any petition presented to the Lord Chancellor or the Master of the Rolls, in the matter of the said Act, it shall appear that any annuities, stocks, or securities, are vested in any persons as trustees, executors, or administrators, or otherwise upon trust, and that the major part of such persons are desirous of transferring, paying, or delivering the same to the Accountant-General, but that, for any reason, the concurrence of the other trustees of them cannot be had, it shall be lawful to such Judge to order and direct such transfer, payment, or delivery to be made by the major part of such persons without the concurrence of the other or others of them. This Act supplies a material defect in the other, and enables the majority of trustees to act for their own relief without the concurrence of all the trustees.

THE ISLAY ESTATES.—The primary estates of Campbell of Islay are now to be exposed for sale. The Islay Town and Ayr edition of the Glasgow Free Press, in its issue of the 20th inst., contains a notice of the proposed sale of the Islay estates, now returning £2,000 a year, for a rental which is estimated to be £10,000 a year. The rental of the estate, which comprises 119,000 acres of ground, is divided into 12,000 shares, each entitling the holder to nominate a line; the whole body of nominees to be assured out of the rental, so as to return every subscriber's investment in his nominee lapses; to make the accumulated balance of rental income, after the payment of the interest on the £2,000, among the surviving shareholders; to grant the assurance of the £2,000 among the surviving shareholders; to afford a general life assurance business, for the benefit of the shareholders; to provide a general life assurance business, also the guarantee of the property, the last surviving shareholder to inherit the estates. The property is said to be very improvable, and the basis of the proposed Town and Islay Office is affirmed to be sound and extensive enough to insure a large and legitimate success.



THE THRONE-ROOM OF THE CASTLE, DUBLIN.



ILLUMINATIONS IN SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.—THE ELECTRIC LIGHT ON THE EDWIN COLUMN

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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TWO NUMBERS } ONE SHILLING.

THE HUNGARIAN WAR.

THE accounts that have been permitted to reach Western Europe of the progress of the War of Independence in Hungary have been few, irregular, and little to be depended upon. But, if the bulletins of the Hungarians have been in some degree exaggerations, the details forwarded to Vienna in the interest of the Austrians have been little better, in most cases, than baseless fabrications. But time, that clears up most mysteries, has been busy during the last few weeks in sweeping away the mystifications that have been heaped around the progress of events in Hungary; and it now begins to be acknowledged, even by the most zealous organs of the Austrian Court, that the Hungarian Generals, backed by the enthusiasm of the Hungarian people, have been more than a match for the forces and Generals of the Emperor, though supported by immense aid from Russia, in men, money, and commanders. In this great struggle—which now appears immeasurably the most important in its proximity, and remote consequences upon the peace and prosperity of Europe of all the events that have signalized this age of revolutions—the advantage is and has been almost wholly on the side of Hungary. There seems reason to believe that it will continue to be so; and that, as heretofore, the little defeats of the Magyars will only be remembered as the precursors of great victories; and that, ultimately, their cause will triumph over all the opposition that Russia and Austria can bring to bear against it. Their leading men have never once despaired of it. Difficulties seem but to have increased their energies. Like Napoleon, they have disbelieved in the existence of the impossible; and, in the midst of sufficient reasons for doubt, discouragement, and hesitation, the hopes of the people have been as buoyant, and their determination to succeed as resolute, as those of the able and indefatigable men to whom the conduct of the struggle has been entrusted. Supported by an enthusiasm like this, even inferior Generals might work wonders. No one, however, will venture to place such men as Bem, Dembinski, and Görgy in any other than the highest rank of soldiers and strategists; and few, after the triumphs they have achieved, will feel inclined to doubt their capacity to achieve still greater.

It is a mistake to suppose, as many otherwise well-informed people do, that this Hungarian struggle arose out of, or is in any way connected with, the French Revolution of February, 1848. Its roots lie far deeper. Its ramifications in Time and in History are far more extensive, remote, and important. It is no imitation, or temporary madness of the people. Had Louis Philippe consolidated his throne, and left a peaceful and assured inheritance to the Count de Paris and his great-grandchildren, the grievances of the Hungarians would have found vent at one time or another, and produced some such collision between the Magyars and the House of Hapsburg-Lorraine, as that which we now behold and lament. It is an old and often-renewed wrong that has to be righted; a wrong borne with dignity, though not without remonstrance, until endurance became impossible. Most certainly, the whole blame of the bloodshed that has taken place must lie upon the heads of the foolish or wicked statesmen who surrounded the persons of the last Emperor and his predecessor. It was their want of capacity to see what was right, or their want of honesty to do it, which has entailed upon the present Sovereign of Austria difficulties which no prudence or fortune can successfully surmount. The time has gone by. The Hungarians, who might at one period have been easily appeased, and transformed from discontented and aggrieved, into loyal and devoted subjects of the Austrian Crown, have been alienated for ever, and no concession can satisfy them. Six months ago, a compromise was possible; but the atrocities that have since been perpetrated, and the introduction of Russia into the quarrel, have made a breach that can never again be closed. To conquer the Hungarians, which seems the dearest wish of the Emperor and his advisers, will but open the way for new perils, of a kind far greater than ever befel Austria; while to be conquered by them, will be nothing less than the annihilation of the Empire. It is a lamentable spectacle, that so illustrious a state, endeared to our recollection as the inheritor of the Roman Empire, and the representative of the Cæsars, and which held so splendid a rank in Europe, should be placed in a predicament so fearful. It is not the interest of Europe that Austria should fall—but her doom seems to be written in characters that the whole world may read. Where can she look for security? The friendship of her Russian

ally will be fatal to her, should she conquer; while the success of her Magyar children will go far to blot her out of the rank of nations. And all this evil might have been avoided, had Austria possessed one honest and competent statesman at any time since the peace of Waterloo.

Great Britain and France, though interested as free nations in the peace and freedom of all other nations, and possessing sympathies that must be excited in favour of so gallant a people as the Magyars, have no reason for watching the issue with such intense anxiety as Germany, Russia, and Turkey. To each of these states or nations the question of Hungarian liberty is a vital one. To Germany the independence of Hungary will become the signal for a new attempt to establish German unity, and to absorb Austria. To Russia the independence of Hungary will be still more important. The Poles only await that opportunity to assert their freedom and their nationality. Hungary will be their natural and their best ally; and the Russian Emperor will find work enough on his hands to meet two such antagonists, even should the other Slavonian nations and tribes that now yield allegiance to Austria not make common cause against him. To Turkey the contest is the most important event that has occurred in her history since the days of the Empress Catherine. Her security and the aggrandisement of Russia are incompatible. Her strength lies in Russian weakness; and her best victories are the defeats and humiliations of the Czar. Russia is her ancient, her politic, her insatiable foe; and has patiently awaited for three generations the opportunity of securely establishing her seat of empire among the minarets of Constantinople, and of driving the Mussulmans from Europe. Turkey has been crippled and weakened by many untoward occurrences—and her best friends in theory have not always proved themselves so in practice. Her obvious interest is the independence of Hungary and Poland. In their discontent she has found her strongest barriers against the encroachments of her foe; and in their freedom those barriers will be strengthened. For all those reasons, we are inclined to believe that the other revolutions of Europe are far less important in every point of view than the revolution of Hungary. Its success or failure is equally pregnant with great results. In the meantime, this country can but look on with solicitude and sympathy.



HUNGARIAN PEASANTRY FORMED INTO OUTPOSTS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

HUNGARIAN OUTPOSTS.

In the picturesque group beneath, our Artist has depicted a group of Hungarian Hussars and armed peasants, with troops marching in the distance. The peasants wear the *bunda* cloak, the characteristic of their costume.

A recent letter from the seat of war in Hungary describes, in detail, the formidable auxiliaries the Magyar army have found in the wild population scattered over the vast steppes and forests of the interior, particularly the horseherds or tenders of the troops of wild horses of the plains, the swineherds, and fishermen. The first-named of these are especially dreaded by Austrian troops, on account of the extraordinary weapon they carry, and use with deadly skill. It is simply the whip with which they select and catch any horse of the herd they wish to tame and dispose of. The application of it in war is quite a novelty. It has a handle not more than two feet in length, while the thong measures from fifteen to twenty. A leaden ball is fixed to the end of it, with smaller ones at different distances from it, like shot on a fishing line; when thrown, it acts like a lasso, curling round man or horse, or it strikes either to the earth with a crushing blow. The horseherds (or *chylkows*) are so skilful in the use of this weapon, that at full gallop they will strike an enemy with unerring certainty on any part of the body they please. In skirmishes, any isolated foot-soldier, if he fires his musket and misses, is lost before he can attempt to reload—the wild horseman rushes past, and with the sweep of his ball-loaded thong stretches him lifeless on the earth by a blow on the head. There are some thousands of these men in the Hungarian armies, and they are generally mixed with the light Hussars and sent against the heavy Austrian cavalry. They often strike the officers from their horses with incredible dexterity. The wounds this weapon inflicts are described as frightful. Before it was known that these horseherds were serving in the Hungarian ranks, a great number of cuirassiers were brought into Pesth, wounded in a manner the military surgeons could not explain. The injury was neither a cut nor a puncture, nor a gun-shot wound, and the soldiers were for a long time ashamed to own that it was caused by so ignoble a weapon as a whip. Fortunately, it can only be used where the horseman has ample space; in anything like "close order," it would be as dangerous to friends as to foes. One of these men was lately taken prisoner at Wieselburg; and, probably to obtain an exact knowledge of the power of his arm, he was ordered to display his skill in the camp. A stuffed figure was set up, the Austrian officers pointing out the parts he was to strike while in full career. Twice he did as directed; but the third time introduced a startling variation; swinging his whip in a wide circle, he dashed his horse at a point of the line of soldiers round the place of exercise, broke through it, and was far on his way to the open fields in an instant, untouched by the volley of balls sent after him. The swineherds (or *kanasz*) are generally Slovaks; their weapon is a small axe, with a rather long handle, called *koschak*; and they throw it with such dexterity that at eighty or a hundred paces they rarely miss a man, and the blow is almost always fatal, as the Austrian army surgeons can testify. The fishermen are employed in constructing bridges in their own manner, on a sort of tubs, in a style which the Austrians at first ridiculed exceedingly; but, though rude, they were effective, and put together in a very short time, and have proved of the greatest use in the Hungarian operations.—Correspondent of the *Times*.

SYMPATHY WITH THE HUNGARIANS.

MEETING AT EDINBURGH.

A public meeting of the citizens of Edinburgh was held in the Music-hall, on Monday, for the purpose of "expressing sympathy with the Hungarian nation in their glorious struggle for constitutional freedom." On the platform were—Mr. Cowan, M.P., the Lord Provost, Count Krazinski; the Rev. Drs. Alexander, Brown, and Hetherington; Mr. Magkall Oughton, of Hanksellour; Bailie Stott, &c.

The Lord Provost was called upon to preside. The Lord Provost, on taking the chair, said they were met that day in the sacred cause of liberty; and he was delighted to see so large a meeting of his fellow-citizens assembled at a time when, as a friend near him had remarked, Edinburgh might be said to be out of town. At one time he entertained some doubts about the propriety of a meeting of this kind, lest it might have been found to do evil rather than good; but, after the speech of Lord Palmerston in the House of Commons (applause), and the effect which that speech had already produced, all doubts had been removed from his mind; and remembering, as they must all do, that this was not the first time that Britain had interfered in the cause of Hungary, he thought they would be far behind their predecessors were they not on this occasion to take some notice of their struggles for liberty, and to express towards them their cordial sympathy and goodwill. (Cheers.)

Letters of apology for inability to attend were announced from Lord Dudley Stuart, Dr. Candlish, the Provost of Leith, &c.

Mr. Cowan, M.P., proposed the first resolution, viz.—"That this meeting heartily sympathise with the Hungarian nation in the noble and determined efforts which they are now making to maintain their constitutional independence, and to secure the permanent enjoyment of civil and religious liberty; which efforts, the meeting ardently hopes, may soon, by the blessing of God, be crowned with a glorious success."

The Rev. Dr. Alexander, in seconding the resolution, observed that they were met to offer their sympathy to a free people struggling for that which was the dearest possession both of individuals and of nations, and, as far as they had the power, to aid them in bringing their struggle to a glorious and successful conclusion. (Renewed applause.) It was of great importance that they should have distinctly before them the cause as it exactly stood which had brought them together. They had met not for the purpose of contemplating the case of two great powers attempting to settle a quarrel between them by an appeal to arms, nor of taking part with any body that had broken loose from former restraint, and was seeking to act apart from legitimate authority; but they were met to look at the case of a free people—of a people who had always, in historical memory, been a free people—who were seeking nothing but what they had always been accustomed to possess, but from whom a great power was seeking to wrest their ancient independence, and for this purpose had called in the aid of another, perhaps a greater, certainly a more despotic, power, in order that they might trample under foot the treaties which many centuries had sanctioned, and might bring under bondage and slavery a people that had always called themselves free. From the time that the Crown of St. Stephen passed into the possession of the house of Hapsburg, at every demise of the crown, and every successive coronation, the independence and freedom of Hungary had always been secured in the most solemn and impressive manner. It was, therefore, in the face of everything that went to establish the freedom of the people, that Austria and Russia were now waging war on the plains of Hungary; and they had, therefore, before them, a case so clear and simple, that he could conceive of no man hesitating to give an expression of his sympathy towards the struggling party, resisting that aggression on his rights. If it was asked what right had they to interfere at all in the matter, he would say at once, if they had no right before, Russia had given them an unquestionable right. (Loud cheers.) If the representative of unmitigated despotism might interfere to fasten prisons on freedom, the representative of the liberty of the world might interfere and say, He shall not. (Loud applause.) And he (Dr. Alexander) appealed here, not to conventional arrangements, nor to political interests—he would not raise up what he was sometimes inclined to suspect was little more than a sort of phantom, the balance of power—he would go to higher and more impressive considerations. He would appeal to that law which was above all laws—that law of which the great Roman orator and philosopher had said that "neither by the vote of the Senate, nor by the will of the people, can we be absolved from its obligation"—that law which found a response in the bosom of every intelligent man—the great law of moral rectitude—(hear, hear)—and, appealing to that law, he maintained that Hungary was entitled to be free, and that England was entitled to send her voice across the waters, and say to the despots, "She shall be free." (Loud cheers.)

The resolution having been agreed to, the following were also adopted:—

2. "That this meeting deeply deplore the war waged by the Austrian authorities, and that with such barbarous cruelty, against the independence and liberty of Hungary, and deprecate in the strongest manner the armed interference of Russia with the settlement of a question between the house of Hapsburg and the Hungarian nation, as an unwarranted and oppressive in itself, hostile to the rights of an independent people, perilous to the peace of Europe, and threatening even to endanger ultimately its civilisation and freedom."

3. "That, in opinion of the meeting, the Government of Great Britain should embrace every opportunity of pressing upon that of Austria the duty of abandoning the attempt which, with foreign aid, it is now carrying on to crush the independence of Hungary, and to overthrow that constitution which the sovereigns of Austria have uniformly acknowledged and sworn to maintain, and of remonstrating with the Emperor of Russia, on his interference by force of arms in the internal affairs of another country."

4. "That a memorial be presented, in the name of this meeting, to her Majesty's Government, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, praying and urging them without delay to use their influence with Austria and Russia for putting a stop to the warfare and armed interference so much deprecated by this meeting; and, further, to endeavour to bring about the restoration of peace on a basis which shall secure, in a manner satisfactory to the people of Hungary, their religious and civil liberties and rights."

It was also agreed to prepare a suitable address to the Hungarian nation, to be transmitted to Kossuth; and, after a vote of thanks to the Lord Provost, the meeting separated.

A meeting of the Westminster Reform Association was convened on Monday night, at their rooms at the York Hotel, Upper Wellington-street, Strand, for the purpose of considering in what manner sympathy or aid could be given to the Hungarians in the struggle against the invaders of their country. The following resolution was agreed to:—"That it is the opinion of this society that the Emperor of Austria, as King of Hungary, has violated his compact with the Hungarian nation, and, therefore, that as Englishmen we publicly declare our deepest sympathy with that people, and unanimously proclaim our disgust and horror at the traitorous conduct of the Austrian Emperor in calling to his assistance the Cossacks and Cossacks of Russia, for the purpose of devastating with fire and sword that interesting country, destroying its inhabitants, and binding in chains and slavery a brave people engaged in the noble cause of maintaining their civil and religious liberties." It was resolved to call a public meeting on the subject, and a subscription was commenced with a view to that object.

A meeting of the parish of Kensington was held for the same purpose at the Prince Albert Tavern, Notting-hill, also on Monday evening. Among those present were Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P., Mr. T. McCullagh, M.P., &c. A resolution

tion was agreed to, expressive of the greatest admiration, respect, and sympathy at the noble determination of the Hungarian nation to maintain the just rights and the constitutional independence they had inherited from their fathers, against the tyrannical encroachments of Austrian despotism. It was also resolved, —2d. "That the meeting viewed with detestation and horror the barbarous manner in which the Austrian and Russian generals are prosecuting the war against the brave Hungarians, and considered their brutal and blood-thirsty conduct deserving of the just and indignant reprobation of all civilised nations." 3d. "That the meeting considers the military interference of Russia in the affairs of Hungary wholly unjustifiable, and a gross violation of the law of nations, the indecisive rights of Hungary, and perilous to the peace, the freedom, and general welfare of Europe." Other resolutions were adopted, including one expressive of satisfaction and admiration at the protest of the Ottoman Porte, and its refusal to allow the Russian troops to pass through the Turkish territory. It was understood that this was in compliment to some members of the Turkish embassy, who were present.

A meeting of a similar character was held on Friday week at Cardiff, which closed with subscriptions for the Magyar cause.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The financial statement made by the Minister, M. Passy, at the close of last week, in the Assembly, presents the National Exchequer in a very gloomy aspect. The deficit in the revenue, as compared with the public expenditure during the Monarchy, has been dreadfully aggravated under the Revolution and the Republic. M. Passy stated that the Revolution of February had augmented the expenditure of 1843 by 265,000,000*fr.*, and occasioned a diminution in the proceeds of the indirect taxes of 150,000,000*fr.* The proceeds of the extraordinary tax of 45 centimes had not sufficed to cover the difference. The final deficit for 1849 was estimated at 91,000,000*fr.*, but he did not hesitate to extend it to 184,000,000*fr.* The whole deficit on the 1st of January, 1850, would exceed 550,000,000*fr.* The expenditure for 1850 was fixed at 1,591,000,000*fr.*, and the receipts being estimated at 1,270,000,000*fr.*, the deficit would amount to 320,000,000*fr.* To cover that difference the Minister asked to be authorised to negotiate a loan of 200,000,000*fr.*; to create new taxes; to annul the reserve of the Sinking Fund; and, in order to provide the means necessary for the construction of public works, to issue Treasury obligations, bearing interest to the amount required. The only hope for the amelioration of this state of things is derived from the probability of the reduction of the enormous standing army which France at present maintains, and of the increased productivity of the indirect taxes; both of which, however, are contingent on the preservation of peace.

The Councils-General have been summoned, by a decree of the President of the Republic, to open their session on the 27th inst., and to close it on the 10th of September, throughout the departments of the Republic. The councils of each arrondissement are to meet on the 16th of September, and to continue their sittings for five days. The deliberations of these provincial Parliaments are looked to with much interest at present, when the question of the permanency of Louis Napoleon's Presidency is mooted very generally throughout the departments.

Monday and Tuesday were occupied in the Legislative Assembly by a debate got up by the Opposition on the intervention at Rome. The Ministers De Tocqueville and De Falloux defended the conduct of the Cabinet, contending that their only objects were, in the first place, to maintain the just influence which it ought to exercise in the affairs of Rome; next, to restore the Pope to his former place; to prevent the effects of a violent reaction; and, lastly, to ensure the just reforms which were requisite for the Roman people: a course of policy from which they had not swerved, and would not.

On a division, the Government had a majority of 428 to 176. There was a great deal of excitement created towards the termination of the debate, in consequence of M. Favre charging M. de Falloux with having cast upon him some personal reflections which he did not deserve. M. Falloux replied in a quiet but reproachful tone, which increased M. Favre's anger to absolute fury.

General Oudinot has been ordered home; the reason assigned for which is, that the mission he was sent to perform having been accomplished, all further proceedings must be the work of diplomacy. The belief, however, is, that Gen. Oudinot has rendered himself obnoxious to his Government, by restoring some of the ecclesiastical tribunals, which act has given great offence to the Roman people.

A bill has been presented to the Legislative Assembly by the Minister of the Interior to relieve Paris from the state of siege. The Minister demands the adoption of the bill previous to the prorogation. He declares that the Government will, by the passing of the bill, be invested with sufficient powers to protect Paris against any criminal attack.

M. Dufaure, the Minister of the Interior, has granted permission to the members of the Peace Society to hold a congress in Paris in the course of the present month.

The President of the Republic has granted a full pardon to all the political convicts sentenced in the western departments to hard labour during the year 1832. It is a remarkable fact, that the ex-King Louis Philippe always resisted every application made to him, no matter from what quarter, for any commutation of the sentence passed on these men. It is said that they are, for the most part, what are termed refractory convicts, who, alleging their political prejudices, refused to enter the military under the Orleans dynasty, and who fled from the pursuit of justice to the woods, where they committed acts of depredation on the high-roads.

A letter from Périgueux states, that the breeding of silkworms has been introduced into the department of the Dordogne this year, and that it has been attended with complete success.

HOLLAND.

From the Hague, under date the 6th inst., we learn what are the provisions of the project of provincial law which the Government has presented to the States General. The States of each province are composed of as many members as there are 5000 souls in each electoral district. Netherlands having resided one year in the province are eligible at the age of twenty-five; but the law provides for some cases to which this rule cannot be applied. The members are elected for six years; the half are to go out every three years. The ordinary session cannot last more than a fortnight. The members receive a remuneration of twenty-five florins per session. The State deputies are to consist of four or five members, elected for six years. They receive a stipend of 1500 or 2000 florins per annum, one-third of which is paid in advance. The provincial governor is to be president, with the right of giving the casting vote.

SWITZERLAND.

The Swiss Directory, on learning that the French Government was about to expel from France a great number of Polish and German refugees who had taken part in the late political events, has demanded of the Federal Council to take measures to prevent their entrance into Switzerland; and the Government of Berne has already ordered the Prefects of the frontier districts of that canton to prevent the entry of any refugees coming from France. The Federal Council has also requested the authorities of the different cantons not to give any passports to refugees who may be residing there, for the purpose of removing into other cantons, until a decision has been come to with regard to them, and also not to grant passports to refugees who may wish to return to their own countries, unless they can prove that they can do so in perfect security, or on their declaring that they intend to do so at their own risk and peril.

General Dufour has issued the following order of the day on taking the command of the Swiss army. It is dated Head-quarters, Berne, Aug. 2:—

TO THE ARMY.

"Soldiers of the Confederation!—The Councils of the nation have confirmed the eventual choice of the Commandant-in-Chief. I am proud at having been selected to fill that elevated position, and I come with happiness to range myself with you under the federal banner—happy to meet there brave men from every part of Switzerland. There is no longer any division among us; one idea, one sentiment alone unites us; we only wish to rival each other in zeal and devotedness to our common country. Soldiers! I owe you praise for the promptness with which you have responded to the call of the authorities; and you merit it still more for your good conduct among yourselves and towards the inhabitants. At the present moment our task is confined to watching our frontiers; all that is required is vigilance and exactitude in the service, and that I am persuaded you will display. But if circumstances should become more serious; if the foreigner should present himself as an enemy, and violate our territory, you will display your courage and energy in the defence of the country; you will shrink from no sacrifice to preserve intact its honour and its independence; in a word, you will use every effort, that the world may say of you, the sons of free Helvetia have not degenerated from their ancestors."

RUSSIA.

The war in the Caucasus has been renewed with great activity by the Circassians since they became aware of the Russian invasion of Hungary. Sheikh Mahomet, the emissary of Schamyl, had assembled on the right wing of the Caucasian line a considerable army, with which he advanced towards the Laba. In order to incite the tribes at peace with the Russians to join him, General Kowaleski had only seven companies of infantry, 2000 Cossacks, and ten cannon in readiness to oppose this force. On the left wing Naib Talgiz was at the head of a strong band, and on the 17th of June repelled an incursion over the Argun by a detachment under Colonel Sussloff.

Circassian pilgrims, who had arrived at Trebizond, on their way to Mecca, stated that several of the extensive works of fortifications constructed by the Russians in the Caucasus had fallen lately into the hands of the Circassians, and been destroyed. They instanced, particularly, the bastions lately erected between Chodshens and Terbenjik, which were completely razed by the Circassians of Chodshens in May. They also affirmed that the fortress of Aceti, which the Russians had conquered in the past year, was now again in the hands of Schamyl.

SPAIN.

Intelligence from Madrid to the 1st inst. mentions that the Spanish Government has ordered an expedition of about 2000 men to be got ready, for the purpose of raising the siege of Melilla and driving away the Moors from that place. If this force prove insufficient, and the Emperor of Mexico provoke a war by refusing to accept the Spanish ultimatum respecting territorial boundaries, the army of Italy, reinforced by troops from Catalonia, will proceed to Africa under the command of General Concha, whilst the squadron now stationed off the Italian coast will make an attack upon Tangiers.

A company of Chinese actors is shortly expected at Barcelona, whence they no doubt will visit Paris and England. The talent of these Celestial artists is highly spoken of.

ITALIAN STATES.

Piedmont.—The question of peace or war between Austria and Sardinia

remains still trembling in the balance. The latest intelligence, which comes from Paris, is, however, favourable to the maintenance of peace. According to this account, the French Government has received a telegraphic despatch announcing that the Sardinian Plenipotentiaries at Milan have received instructions from Turin to sign the treaty of peace with Austria, the Austrian Government having agreed to grant the required amnesty to the Lombards, with a few exceptions.

Rome.—Matters remain pretty much in *statu quo* at the Eternal City. A commission to carry on the Government until the return of the Pope is mentioned as having been installed. It is composed of three cardinals, viz. Vannicelli, Altieri, and Della Genga. General Oudinot has directed that, according to the desire of the Roman Municipal Commission, the French Engineers are to be charged with all the works necessary to re-establish communications within and without the town. He has also named a special commission for works of beneficence, composed of MM. Trossard, Peri, Palazzi, Bianchini, Massoni, and Bonifanti. Count Mamiani, who had been Minister before the proclamation of the Republic, and who had given expression lately to his known hostility to the temporal power of the Pope, had been requested, and had thought it prudent, to withdraw from Rome. He has gone to France; but his friend, Dr. Pantalone, had remained, notwithstanding the strong hints given to him of the hostile intentions of the Papal Government towards him. The sanitary state of the French army in Rome was very satisfactory. The city was perfectly quiet, and the greatest order prevailed, owing to the admirable conduct of the French troops and the mild demeanour of the inhabitants.

Tuscany.—The Grand Duke and his family made their triumphant entry into Florence on the 23rd ult., in great state. The great Pitti square was thronged with people, who saluted their Sovereign with cries of joy. The exclamations became more enthusiastic when the Grand Duke and his family appeared on the balcony of his palace to thank the people for their affectionate demonstration.

A report, which has since been confirmed, was current in Florence that Garibaldi had defeated a large Austrian corps which had attempted to arrest his progress. He had afterwards marched slowly off the field whilst the Austrians were occupied in burying their dead. He is still in the neighbourhood of the heights of Castiglione, with 5000 infantry and 500 cavalry.

Venice.—Venice has determined on one more final effort for freedom. Intelligence of the 26th ult. mentions that the Assembly had decreed, by a considerable majority, the levy of 600 seamen, from 18 to 30 years of age, and of 1200 civil guards, between 20 and 30. The greatest tranquillity prevailed in the city.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

According to the intelligence this week from the seat of hostilities, the tide of war rolls adversely for the Magyars. The latest accounts have come through Prussia and Austria, and they state that the Imperial troops had taken Szegedin, Hermannstadt, and occupied the Red Passage in Transylvania, after an obstinate resistance. A Hungarian detachment had been forced to seek refuge in the Turkish territory, where 900 men laid down their arms. The victors took 300 prisoners and 12 guns. Munkacz and Theresopol were also in possession of the Imperial army, and it was reported that the Russian troops entered Baja on the 29th ult. Dembinski, it is said, was defeated in a battle on the 30th ult., on the banks of the Theiss. Other accounts, however, deny the capture of Szegedin; but admit that Gen. Haynau was preparing to attack that place on the 31st ult. 10,000 more Russian troops have entered Galicia.

A notification has been made to the public, in the Government official journal, that in consequence of the thinning of the ranks of the reserve battalions by the war in Hungary, a fresh levy of troops will be made, to the extent of about fifteen recruits from every 10,000 inhabitants of Austria.

GERMAN STATES.

The Central Government at Frankfurt has sent to all the Governments of Germany, except Prussia, a circular, disapproving of the armistice with Denmark concluded by the Cabinet of Berlin.

The King of Prussia has addressed a proclamation to his army in Baden, in which he thanks them for maintaining the glory of the Prussian arms, and for scouring the sacred soil of the Fatherland from the infection of perjured rebels. The proclamation is dated from Sans Souci, the 28th July.

UNITED STATES.

Advices to the 25th ult., from New York, have been received by the *Niagara*. The domestic intelligence from the States is very meagre.

The question of the abolition or modification of the institution of slavery is becoming the great political topic of the day. The journals are filled with speeches and letters of the leading political men respecting its extension to the newly-acquired territories of the States—the majority being in favour of the restriction of that blight of the Union.

The war in Hungary also occupies public attention to a very great extent. Application from the New York meeting to the United States Government, praying the recognition of Hungary by the Republic, has been replied to by the President of the United States—through John M. Clayton, Secretary of State—in an official letter addressed to L. R. Breisch, chief officer of the New York Hungarian Association. The letter is as follows:—

Department of State, Washington, June 25, 1849.

L. R. Breisch, Esq., New York.
Sir,—I am requested by the President to acknowledge the receipt of your letter to him of the 9th inst., and the printed account of the proceedings of the meeting of the Hungarians and others in New York. These proceedings have not escaped attention.

The Government and the people of this country are profoundly interested in the events which are now passing in Hungary, and all information calculated to throw light on the present struggle between that country and Austria and Russia cannot fail to be welcome. It is the policy and practice of the United States to recognise all Governments which exhibit to the world convincing proofs of their power to maintain themselves.

If Hungary sustains herself in this unequal contest, there is no reason why we should not recognize her independence. Congress, it is believed, would sanction such a measure, and this Government would be most happy, in that event, to enter into commercial as well as diplomatic relations with independent Hungary.

I am, Sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN M. CLAYTON.

The cholera was making most destructive progress in all the large cities and towns throughout the United States. Death generally supervened after four or five hours' illness. Emigrants recently arrived from Europe are amongst the most numerous victims. Out of 450 passengers, chiefly emigrants, on board the steamer *Sullana*, on the Mississippi, 200 died of cholera! But even in ordinary times the water of the Mississippi, Ohio, &c.—the only water drunk on the steam-boats—generally produces dysentery or diarrhoea among strangers. In one month, from June 16 to July 16, there were 3618 deaths in Cincinnati, being an average of 117 per day. Where the cholera has ceased, or nearly so, bilious dysentery, malignant diarrhoea, common cholera, and inflammation of the bowels prevail to an alarming extent, and in many districts these have proved nearly as fatal as the dreaded Asiatic. Many persons die of fright.

CALIFORNIA.

Accounts to the 21st of May have been received. They represent that the excess of goods beyond the demand is great, and that labour is still scarce and high.

A rumour had reached California that Congress had established a territorial government, in an amendment to the Civil and Diplomatic Bill. Great embarrassment was apprehended in the civil affairs of the territory, if it should turn out that the rumour was false, and that Congress had failed to legislate on the subject.

San Francisco was full of people. Twenty and thirty individuals occupy one small apartment; and the tents about the town, innumerable, were equally crowded. Rooms twenty feet square let for 600 dols. to 800 dols. per annum. Building lots, worth two years since 200 dols., exchanged hands for 50,000 dols.

Gold dust was not dug out freely, owing to the swollen state of the streams; but no doubt was entertained that much more would be obtained than last year, as the labourers exceeded this season those of the previous. At the mines, matters were quiet; but fears were entertained that ere long there would be disturbances between the Americans and the Mexicans—some 600 of the latter, lately arrived in the country, having evinced a most turbulent disposition. Six men, in twenty days, near Feather River, had procured 60,000 dollars in gold dust.

Immense quantities of gold had been sent from San Francisco. No less than a million and a quarter of gold dust had been run into bars, marked, assayed, and forwarded from that place to Panama, for England.

CANADA.

Hitherto the accounts we have received of the prevalence of cholera in Montreal and Quebec were very contradictory, some statements affirming that there were very few cases indeed, while other accounts maintained that the deadly scourge was fearfully fatal in both cities. At length the sad truth appears, namely, that the mortality in most of the towns of Canada is very great. In Quebec the deaths are reported at from 15 to 20 per day. In Montreal the mortality was even greater.

The British American League assembled on the 25th ult. at Kingston, Canada West.

As indicating some of the schemes which are likely to be discussed by that body, we take the following extract from a published address to his constituents, of Mr. Thos. Wilson, of Quebec, a candidate to represent at Kingston the branch league of Quebec:—

"Various courses have been suggested for adoption by which we should meet the altered policy and late extraordinary legislation of the Imperial and Colonial Governments. First, a separation of Eastern from Western Canada, with an alteration in the former line of division. Next, a legislative union of the British American provinces, with large political changes in the constitution of the Government. Third, that we should endeavour to attain our independence. And, lastly, that we should ask a separation from Great Britain, with the view to becoming part of the United States."

A feeling is growing up on the frontiers both of the United States and the English possessions, in favour of making the St. Lawrence river and the canal of the Canadas more immediately highways between the Western States and the Atlantic cities.

A large fire has taken place at Montreal, which destroyed upwards of forty buildings.

On the 12th of July riotous disturbances were created by the Orangemen in various parts of Canada. In some instances there was a loss of life consequent on the outrages of those disorderly ruffians.

WEST INDIES.

The news from Jamaica by the *Tenet*, this week, is to the 8th ult., and of much interest. The quarrel between the local Parliament and the Governor, on the subject of the retrenchment of official salaries, has assumed a phase of great gravity.

The Legislature was called together on the 27th of June, when the Governor, Sir Charles Grey, addressed them, urging on the Assembly the necessity of at once proceeding with the business of the colony, and of not allowing party differ-

ences to retard it. The speech hinted slightly at the necessity of retrenchment, but disapproved of its being unfairly carried out. His Excellency likewise intimated that he had received from the Home Government certain despatches, which would be speedily laid before the Assembly. The Assembly made a short and respectful reply, expressing their readiness and desire to commence and proceed with the business of the colony, but at the same time stating that the measure of retrenchment would have precedence of all others. The House abstained from doing any business until the despatches referred to by his Excellency were laid before them. Two days after the meeting the documents in question were laid before the House. The first despatch had reference principally to the late votes of the Assembly in the preceding session, disapproving of the partial stoppage of the supplies. It at the same time intimated that all responsibility resulting from the conduct of the Assembly would rest upon themselves. The despatch contained some remarks respecting the form of government of the island, and expressed the probable willingness of her Majesty's Government to consent to its being changed for the Canadian form, should it be acceptable to the people of Jamaica. The second despatch simply approved of the Council's conduct in rejecting the Retrenchment Bill. Both despatches were referred to a committee, who drew up a reply, which was laid before the Governor.

A motion was made in the House by one of the members for St. Andrew's, and of the King's House or Government party, to proceed with the unfinished business of the several prorogued sessions. This was opposed by the country party, and the following amendment was carried by 19 to 11 :—

That, as there seems to be no disposition on the part of her Majesty's Government to afford the redress so urgently prayed for and demanded by this House and the people, as set forth in various memorials and petitions, but, on the contrary, every desire has been evinced to continue the present extravagant expenditure which the impoverished condition of the inhabitants renders it impossible longer to sustain, the House considers that it will best consult the rights and interests of their constituency by abstaining from any attempt at the further exercise of legislative functions until the people shall have expressed their decision on the course which has been hitherto pursued by the House.

This resolution was sent over to the Governor by a committee on the 7th of July. Immediately after, his Excellency commanded the attendance of the House in the Council Chamber, when, having addressed both branches, he forthwith dissolved the Assembly. This event was anxiously looked for by the country party, who are sanguine that in the next Assembly their numbers will be greatly increased.

The days had been named for the elections, and all the writs were returnable by the 2nd of September.

In St. Lucia some frauds had been detected in the Treasury, and defalcations to the extent of nearly £10,000 in the chest had been discovered by the Commissioners appointed to examine into and report upon the state of the Colonial Treasury. Two clerks were instantly dismissed by Lieutenant-Governor Darling, and the resignation of a gentleman holding the joint office of secretary and treasurer was accepted. Subsequently these three persons were arrested, and held to bail for their appearance at the next assizes. In consequence of the prevalence of smallpox in St. Lucia, a quarantine was to be imposed at Barbadoes upon ships arriving therefrom.

In the French islands of Martinique and Guadeloupe, serious riots, attended with loss of life, had taken place. The result of the recent elections of members to serve in the French Legislative Assembly was said to be the cause of the outbreak.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

MEETINGS.

WATERFORD, WEXFORD, WICKLOW, AND DUBLIN.—August 3: Half-yearly meeting: West Strand: The Earl of Courtown in the chair.—The report recommended the line should only be carried on to Wicklow. A sum of £52,192 had been expended, and £354,749 would have to be provided. The capital is to be reduced to £500,000, of 50,000 shares, at £10 instead of £20 per share. There are at present 18,137 shares on which £3 has been paid; 7944 shares on which £2 has been paid; and 49,105 shares on which 30s. has been paid. All the officers' salaries are to be reduced. Mr. Nash objected to the report. The shareholders would advance no more capital. He moved for a committee of investigation. After much discussion, the report was declared to have been adopted; but Mr. Nash, on intimating that the proceedings were illegal, delivered a writ to the chairman, which was handed to the solicitor of the company.

NEWRY, WARRENPOINT, AND ROSSTREYOR.—August 3: Half-yearly meeting: Moorgate-street: Lord Newry in the chair.—The report declared that the line from Newry to Warrenpoint was open on 28th May. The forfeiture of 270 shares was announced. The working account showed a balance of £56 remaining in hand. The report was received but not adopted, as a committee of investigation was appointed to inquire into the affairs of the company, and to report on the 24th instant.

The attendance of shareholders of the CORK AND WATERFORD being insufficient on the 3rd instant, the meeting was adjourned *sine die*.

COCKERMOUTH AND WORKINGTON.—July 31: Half-yearly meeting: Cockermouth: Mr. J. W. Fletcher in the chair.—The report declared that there was an increase in goods traffic, but the passenger receipts had decreased. The working expenses have been reduced, and a dividend of 2s. 6d. per share, clear of income-tax, was announced. The chairman thought the prospects of the line were good, and said the directors would further reduce the working expenses. The report was adopted, and the subject of return day tickets was recommended for consideration.

LIVERPOOL, CROSBY, AND SOUTHPORT.—August 2: Half-yearly meeting: Liverpool: Mr. Roberts in the chair.—The report showed a nett balance of £2380 receipts over the traffic expenses. A dividend at the rate of 2½ per cent. was declared. It is intended to forfeit 965 shares. The negotiations with Lord Derby, for the land required for the extension of the line to Liverpool, are satisfactorily progressing.

KENDAL AND WINDERMERE.—July 31: Half-yearly meeting: Kendal: Mr. J. Wilson in the chair.—The report stated that a saving of £338 had been effected in the working expenses. There had been an increase of £30 for rates and taxes. The progressive increase of traffic would ere long admit of a dividend on the original shares. The report was adopted.

The half-yearly meeting of the BIRMINGHAM, WOLVERHAMPTON, and STOUR VALLEY was adjourned on the 7th inst., from there not being a due attendance of proprietors to constitute a meeting. The complaint about the abandonment of the intended branch line from Oldbury to Dudley has been forwarded to the London and North-Western, who are interested in the South Staffordshire, with which this branch would have been connected.

ANGLO-ITALIAN.—August 9: Annual Meeting: London: Mr. W. Jackson in the Chair.—A report was presented, which stated that, owing to the Revolution in Tuscany, the company had been prevented obtaining the guarantee of four per cent. upon the line to Pistoja, which was expected at the last meeting, but recent events rendered it more than probable that it would be almost immediately obtained. The first division of the Maria Antonio Railway (into which company this company is to be merged), from Florence to Prato (about 11 English miles), was opened on the 3rd Feb. 1848; and, notwithstanding the stagnation in business consequent on the revolution, the net receipts for the first year, after deducting expenses, had amounted to £2499 2s. The report then went on to recommend the completion of the line from Prato to Pistoja, a further eleven miles, which, with a short line to be constructed by the Government, would open up a communication from Florence to Lucca and Pisa. The estimated amount of completing the Maria Antonio line (including that already expended) was £313,489; but as there had been a large number of shares forfeited, the actual amount to the shareholders would still be within the original estimate of £266,000, on which it was proposed to get the guarantee of four per cent. The debts of the company, owing to the non-payment of calls, was about £30,000, and it was proposed to make a call of £1 per share, partly to pay the debts, leaving only 13s. 4d. per share to make up the sum of £6 13s. 4d. per share, the amount of Maria Antonio's shares, beyond which the shareholders would not be liable. Estimating that the remaining call would produce £20,000, £58,000 would be requisite to complete the line, which it was proposed to raise on debentures. After some conversation, the report was received and adopted, and a series of resolutions carried, to the effect that the directors should make the earliest arrangements for converting the Anglo-Italian shares into paid-up shares of the Maria Antonio Company, and for completing the line to Pistoja; for endeavouring to obtain a minimum rate of interest from the Tuscan Government; to urge the Government to complete the line on to Pesciera; and for the Maria Antonio Company working the entire line from Florence to Lucca and Pisa, when finished. It was also resolved to make a call of 10s. per share, payable in two instalments of 5s. each, and allow parties in arrear of not more than £1 upon their shares to have them reinstated on condition that such arrears and the new call of 10s. per share were paid prior to the 16th inst.

MOLD.—Aug. 9: Adjourned Special Meeting: London.—The retiring directors were re-elected, and the forfeiture of 3156 shares in arrear of call confirmed.

The Government inspection of the ABERDEEN is to take place next month.

The Railway Commissioners have recommended that the national gauge of 4 feet 8 inches be adopted on the projected AUSTRALIAN LINES, in preference to that of 5 feet 3 inches proposed by Lord Grey.

The LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN AND LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE Companies have allowed the Passengers Assurance Company to issue tickets on their lines. By the payment of 3s. the representatives of a first-class passenger, in case of a fatal accident, could claim £1000; by payment of 2d., those of a second-class passenger would be entitled to £500; and by payment of 1d., the third-class premium obtainable is £200. The company also provide medical attendance and compensation for accidents to limb as well as life.

The solicitors of the DIRECT EXETER, which is being wound up, refuse to refund £6000, as ordered by the master, until their claims should be settled. They intimate their intention of appealing to the House of Lords.

Captain Denham, R.N., has proceeded to Liverpool, Bristol, and Glasgow to regulate the system of carrying passengers in steam-vessels, according to rules recently laid down by the Lords Committee of Privy Council for Trade.

M. Armellini, a member of the Roman Triumvirate, has arrived in Belgium, where he has received an authorisation to reside. His wife is a Belgian.

IRELAND.

THE LATE ORANGE AFFRAY AT DOLLY'S BRAE, IN THE COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

Mr. Berwick, Q.C., who has been appointed Government Commissioner to investigate the circumstances connected with this lamentable affair, has opened his court at Castletown, in the immediate neighbourhood of the scene of riot. The evidence given on Monday discloses a frightful state of society, in which country gentlemen and men entrusted with the commission of the peace can countenance the atrocities described. We give some extracts from the evidence:—

William Beers, Esq., sworn and examined by the Commissioner: I am Grand Master of Orangemen of the county Down. I am also a magistrate of the county. A dinner was given to me in Downpatrick lately, on the 19th July, though I was invited to it in May last. No one made allusion to the transaction of the 12th but myself. The High Sheriff of the county presided. I made use of the words "little blot." I did not intend by that to make use of any words of exultation.

The Commissioner: What do you mean by a "little blot"?—Witness: A blot upon the conviviality of the day.

Commissioner: Did you not know that a boy had been shot, that houses had been burned, and a poor woman murdered?—Witness: I know nothing whatever of the transaction. I had read the report of it, but could not tell whether it was true or not.

Would you use the words "little blot" again?—I do not know.

Are you sure you would not?—I do not think I would.

The Commissioner: I should be surprised if any gentleman would call murder a little blot. Did you know that the hill was christened King William's Hill?—Witness: Only by mere rumour.

Do you mean to tell me that you did not know on the 19th that lives had been lost?—Witness: Oh, I did; but I was not in the way of having accurate knowledge on the point. * * * I left home immediately after the 12th, and stayed at Mr. Keon's, the High Sheriff, for a few days.

Commissioner: And it is possible that at the residence of the High Sheriff the circumstances of this lamentable affair were not talked of?—Witness: Oh, they were. There were newspapers at the High Sheriff's. I had not the curiosity to look at the details. The reports were quite enough for me. I heard that old women were killed and houses burned. I saw in one of the papers that old women were rescued out of the flames. I heard that an idiot was murdered, and I think I heard they were all Roman Catholics.

Mr. McGee: And that is what you call a blot! I am done with you.

George Curtis (of the Downpatrick Recorder): Mr. Curtis, previous to his being sworn, hoped the commissioner would not ask him about anything that occurred at the dinner, as he attended there merely in his professional capacity.

The Commissioner: I shall only ask you as to the general correctness of this report. Are you a good reporter?—Witness: No, sir, I am not.

Commissioner: Then I am sorry I asked you the question. Do you consider this a faithful report of what took place, and of Mr. Beers's speech?—I think it is generally correct, but not a full report. We had not room for a full report.

Have you any doubt that these words, "A blot, if blot it could be called," were used by Mr. Beers?—I have no doubt they were. Mr. Beers has himself already admitted the general accuracy of the report.

On Saturday last, the following was among the evidence:—

Mr. F. C. Beers, J.P., was recalled: If I had been at home a sufficient time before the 17th of March to be apprised that the Ribbonmen were to pass through Moneyslan, I would have sworn informations that there would be danger to the public peace if they were allowed to walk that way. The Protestants in that place were considerably excited. It is peculiarly a Protestant district. It was merely from report that I knew they were to pass that way. If I could have got any one to swear informations to me about the Orangemen passing through Dolly's Brae, I would have followed precisely the same course with them as with the others.

Mr. Rae: Do you believe there would have been a conflict with her Majesty's troops, in case they opposed the Orangemen passing Dolly's Brae?—Witness: I do.

Mr. Rae: The loyal Orangemen?—Witness: I have stated before that I do not believe there was any intentional firing on the police by the Orangemen, because there was an alliance between the two; and I think the only mistake was, that the Sheriff was not there to embody the Orangemen as his *posse comitatus*; for then, I think, and there is no doubt, that all they did would have been perfectly legal. (Laughter.)

James Hanna, examined by Mr. Rae: I am a powder seller. I got my last supply about a fortnight before the 12th. I got a quarter-cask, and it was all sold before the 12th. Another quarter-cask, which I ordered on the 9th, was stolen from the car. I cannot discriminate whether I sold more powder to Catholics or Protestants; but I heard that my boy sold more than a pound to two persons from Ballymagreehan—not a very Protestant county.

Mr. Rae: There, now, that will do. (Laughter.)

Constable Scanlan to Mr. Ruthven: I saw the Orangemen passing home by Dolly's Brae. I counted arms. There were 428 stand of arms among them. The Castletown party were with them at the time. I cannot say how many arms they had with them.

Mr. Rae: And this is pious and peaceable Ulster! (Laughter.)

Sub-constable Walsh: I was under the command of Mr. Hill.

To Mr. Rae: I saw four or five Orangemen fire at the Ribbonmen. They were 20 yards off me then. I saw one policeman fire at the people. They were in retreat about ten minutes before he fired the shot. I fired none myself. It was immediately after he got into the field that he fired. I saw the ball tear up the ground beside a man, about 50 yards off.

Ellen King, examined by Mr. Rae: Our house was wrecked. It is the long house near the cross roads at Maghermayo. When the disturbance began I saw Mr. F. Beers, and heard him say, "Come, boys, you are into Mr. Mullin's land. — your souls! blow them, man, woman, and child, out of it." The persons he said that to had badges on them, and I supposed them to be Orangemen. I heard the firing commence. This was said by Mr. Beers about half a quarter of an hour after the first shots began. Mr. Beers had nothing in his hand, barring a rod or walking-stick, and a "guy" stiff staff it was. I did not wait to see which way he went after that, for I took in through a corn-field to James Ward's house. It was on fire, and I was down in a field beside it. Mr. Beers was on the roadside at the time, and so was I. Arthur Trainor's house and our house were on fire at the time. I did not know the parties who did the work. The police were running up Maghermayo-hill at the time. I did not see Murphy's house set on fire. There was a brae between me and it.

Mr. Beers to Mr. Moore: I declare to Almighty God that what this woman has stated is a falsehood.

Mr. Quinn, J.P., here stated that the girl was commencing to make a statement, and that the coroner stopped her making her statement, saying it was irrelevant. He added, that he heard her making use of some of the words she had now used at the time.

Elizabeth M'Poland examined: I saw Mr. Francis Beers on the 12th, about a quarter of an hour after the firing began. I saw him a few perches from the school-house. He was in the field when I heard him using the words (I suppose to his own party) "Fire, and kill on!" When I heard these words I ran away to my own field, and one of the party fired a gun at me, and the ball went through the sleeve of the gown upon me. [The witness showed a rent in the sleeve, as if made by a bullet; but there was no corresponding hole to show what direction the bullet took.] The bullet did not touch my skin. I could not say who fired at me.

Mr. Beers then recalled: I declare, in the most solemn manner, to God, I never expressed the words attributed to me by the witness.—Witness: Well, well! I told you the truth.

To Mr. Reilly: I came here along with the neighbours to tell what I knew. I warrant you I told this story before. To be sure I was shot at.

Mr. Berwick: Mr. F. W. Beers is anxious to go away, having an engagement in Dublin, and I now wish to know whether you, Mr. Rae, or any of the other gentlemen wish to examine him?

Mr. Rae: I do not want to interfere with Mr. Beers's journey to Dublin; but I think Mr. Ruthven, the Crown solicitor, should tender informations, and have Mr. Beers arrested, as would be done to a person in an humbler sphere of life.

Mr. Berwick: I do not know but I may have informations sworn on both sides. It would be highly improper for me to say what I intended to do. The matter has only been put in a train of investigation.

Margaret Taylor examined: When the work commenced I was in our own land, coming down to see the soldiers that were riding. When I was coming down in our own field I heard the first shot on the road. I saw the smoke. I will not say whether it was a squib or not. I had not time to say a word until I heard many. I ran up my own field, and lay in the "shough," and a man with a sash on him came up and said, "— your souls, boys, here is a Popish —, and I'll smother her." He had no gun, but he lifted a stone and threw it at me. I ran on then. Saw Mr. Beers, and he said, "— your souls, boys, pop her." I then ran on, and took a side direction from them, and heard two shots passing by my head, and I saw no more. I saw no police there. I could not for the ditch. There was not a soldier there at the time that I saw. Mr. Beers was doing nothing; he was only walking. He had no gun or blunderbuss with him. He had no staff that I saw.

Mr. F. W. Beers then came forward and said: What this witness has stated is false, on my solemn oath.

Margaret King examined: I was in my own house when the door was broken open, and my uncle, Patrick King, killed. The house was filled with Orangemen, and he came and begged his life; and one of the Orangemen, with a stone in his hand, struck him on the head, and three of them pulled him down the room. I made my escape then, and one of the Orangemen, with a gun in his hand, lifted a stone, and d—d my soul for a Popish —, and knocked me down off the garden ditch with the stone. I returned to the garden, and found three of them stabbing my uncle. I hid in the byre, in a little straw, and some of them came into the byre and stabbed the cow in two places. They then broke the stake and let the cow out. I then went out and saw my mother with my uncle, and I took him on my knee, and my uncle lived about ten minutes after. A soldier came up and said, "Maybe he will live yet." He died on my knee.

To Mr. Rae: They d—d my grandmother, spat in her face, hit her on the head with a stone, and cut her arms, and then lifted a chair and smashed it on her forehead. The chair is there to be seen yet.

These gentlemen were not carrying Bibles that had the stones?—No, they were not.

James M'Grady examined: I was on the brae after the Orangemen passed by. I heard the shouting commence. I went and hid, and heard Murphy's house broken into. I saw two of the Orangemen charging their guns, and fire up the

mountain, shouting "No Pope!" They charged again, and one of them, as he fired, shouted always "No Pope." One of them shot the goat. A man on horse-back said, "For God's sake, boys, come away." They then returned, and one of them said, "Who the — shot the goat?" Another said, "By heavens, it was me." I then went on, and saw Sweeney dead. I know the parties whom I saw on the road at that time. I lived with one of them.

The Rev. John Mooney examined: I was with Mr. Morgan all day, and it is unnecessary for me to repeat what he has said. When I was at Maghermayo hill I did all in my power with the people, begging them for God's sake to keep peace, and let the Orangemen pass quietly, and they promised they would. The Orangemen did not pass quietly, for some of them were shouting, "To hell with the Pope!" "There is the priest—pop him."

At the close of the day's proceedings, Mr. Rao read and handed in to the commissioner the following protest against the investigation being brought to a close that evening:—

"Courthouse, Castletown, Aug. 4.

"Sir,—As attorney acting for the Roman Catholics, whose houses were burned, and whose relatives were murdered on the 12th of July last, in Drumgoolie parish—though perfectly conscious of the courtesy, patience, and impartiality with which you have conducted this inquiry—I beg leave respectfully to protest against the investigation being brought to a conclusion this day, and to request its adjournment to Monday, the 20th of August instant, or any other convenient day thereafter, for the following reasons:—

"1. That no notice of the time of holding the inquiry, or the nature thereof, was published in the *Dublin Gazette*, nor any proclamation posted in the neighbourhood, nor advertisement inserted in the local newspapers.

"2. That none of my clients, who are the persons chiefly interested in the result, nor the Rev. Mr. Morgan (whose chapel was wrecked and fired into), nor any of his assistants, received any intimation of a similar character, to enable them to have themselves and their parishioners prepared for the inquiry.

"3. That, in consequence of this, I was on Monday compelled to enter upon the investigation, without the slightest preparation to enable me either effectually to cross-examine adverse witnesses, or to produce others to support the case, which I hope to be able to establish, especially against the local magistrates, and the other persons aiding and forming part of the unlawful assembly, in furtherance of the object of which the felonies were committed.

"4. That after being occupied in court from ten till five o'clock for six days examining witnesses, it is only reasonable that I should be allowed an interval during which personally to make arrangements to strengthen the case established against the local magistrates, by their own testimony, and to implicate others, at present unknown, or apparently guiltless.

"5. That, from the importance of this inquiry, the frightful character of the outrages, and the state of public feeling on the subject, I declare it to be my firm conviction, not only as a professional man but as a member of the community, that for these and other reasons it is necessary, to enable me to do my duty to my clients and the public, that the very short time requested for preparation should be granted previous to the termination of the inquiry."

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

"JOHN RAE."

"County of Down, } I, John Rae, of Belfast, in the county of Antrim, gentleman, do swear that the statement of facts and opinions contained in the foregoing letter are true and correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief; and that the prayer for adjournment therein contained is made *bona fide*, and not for the purpose of delay.

"Sworn before me in open court, at Castletown, this 4th day of August, 1849.

"WALTER BEARWICK, Commissioner."

Mr. Berwick received the protest; and, after a short conversation, the court adjourned *sine die*.

GREAT FIRE AT BALLYSHANNON, COUNTY DONEGAL.—A most alarming and destructive fire occurred at Ballyshannon on Sunday, at about half-past one o'clock, just as the people were coming from the different places of worship; it broke out in the drying-house of a tan-yard at the rear of the premises of Mr. William Boner, of Market-street, and in a very short time communicated with several houses situated in the front street, and continued to spread with great rapidity for upwards of three hours. The day being intensely hot, the smallest spark caused the houses that were thatched to ignite. Several persons are serious sufferers. No less than fifteen houses in the back street are completely unroofed. At one time it was greatly feared the entire town would be reduced to ashes. The fire was quite visible at Bundoran, a distance of three miles.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Of the eleven meetings which have "come off" this week, the Brighton alone offered any attractions to the metropolitan turfites; and that, if it did not quite reach the standard to which the imaginations of its promoters had raised it, afforded evidence that its downward progress has been arrested, and that the "good time is coming." The weather was glorious, and the number of visitors of all classes unusually large; great profit accrued to the town, and the inhabitants—unless they be quite blind—will see the policy of being more liberal in their support of the race fund than they have hitherto been.

The only meetings next week within the compass of a "day ticket" from town are Chelmsford on Tuesday and Wednesday, and Reading on Wednesday and Thursday: the latter holds out a fair prospect of sport. The other fixtures are Wolverhampton, commencing on Monday; Lewes, on Monday; Canterbury, on Thursday and Friday; and Ayr, on Friday.

The most interesting cricket match will be at Brighton on Monday and Tuesday, between the M. C. C. and Sussex (the return match). Matches will be played at Gravesend on the same days between the Gentlemen of Kent and Surrey, and at Woolwich between the Royal Artillery and the Sevenoaks Vine Club; and on Tuesday at Brixton, between the Metropolitan and Dorking Clubs.

Aquatics on the "home circuit" will be limited to the Landsmen's Match, on Monday, for the Silver Oars, at Lambeth; and regattas at Upper Clapton on Tuesday, and at Richmond on Friday. The Manchester and Belfast regattas commence on Monday, and last three days: good sport is promised.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—Owing to the length of time occupied by the Goodwood settling, the transactions on future events were on a very limited scale. We give the nominal quotations:—

8 to 1 agst Blucher	9 to 1 agst The Hero	10 to 1 agst Glen Saddle
8 to 1 — Giselle	9 to 1 — Van Dieman	10 to 1 — Cockermouth
	ST. LEGER.	
	6 to 4 on Flying Dutchman	
	DERBY.	
	13 to 1 agst Giblilio Callam	

THURSDAY.—No betting.

BRIGHTON RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

The PAVILION STAKES was void.

The BRIGHTON STAKES of 25 sovs each.

Duke of Bedford's Retail, 3 yrs, 7st 7lb (Pearl) 1

Duke of Richmond's Hornpipe, 4 yrs, 8st 7lb (Flatman) 2

The STEWARDS' PLATE of £50, added to a Handicap of 10 sovs. each.

Mr. Elwes's Bessborough, 4 yrs, 11st 5lb (Owner) 1

Mr. T. Rolt's Coscia, 5 yrs, 11st 5lb (Owner) 2

The TRADESMEN'S PLATE of 30 sovs, added to a Sweepstakes of 3 sovs each.

Duke of Bedford's Malmesbury, 4 yrs (£80), 7st 4lb (Pearl) 1

Mr. Smith's Lovelace, 4 yrs (£80), 7st 13lb (Sharp) 2

THURSDAY.

The LICENSED VICTUALLERS' PLATE of £50.

Mr. G. Hobson's, The Northern Eagle (Crouch) 1

Mr. S. Lane Fox's Lady Frances 2

The BRIGHTON CUP STAKES of 10 sovs each.

Mr. Rolt's Collingwood Walked over

The TWO-YEAR-OLD STAKES of 20 sovs each.

Mr. G. Hobson's Phedyma (Sly) 1

Mr. Gratwicke's Countess 2

The HOTEL KEEPERS' PLATE of £50.

Mr. Cowley's Second Sight (Dockera) 1

Mr. Etwell's Messman 2

HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 5 sovs each.

Mr. Osbadilston's Chat (Owner) 1

Lord Strathmore's Spectator 2

STEALING NEWSPAPERS.—(From a Correspondent.)—We are happy to state that, after a most rigid investigation, which has occupied several days, the Inspector-General of the Post-office has discovered the party who has been committing such extensive depredations, by the theft of newspapers addressed to parties in the neighbourhood of Bagshot. The delinquent, in whose possession nearly 100 newspapers have been found, including twelve copies of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, proves to be a man occasionally employed to drive the mail cart to and from the railway station and Wokingham. This discovery entirely exonerates from suspicion all parties employed in the Bagshot and other post-offices.

THE FRANKLIN EXPEDITION.—Every one will be concerned to hear that a despatch has arrived at the Admiralty from Sir John Richardson, without any news of Sir John Franklin. The expedition had traversed the coast from the Mackenzie and Coppermine rivers; but the Esquimaux all declared that no white men had prevented the expedition from proceeding beyond Icy Cove, to the north of Cape Kendal, just as it was on the point of exploring a most interesting region. Thus, for the present, all hope is cut off of discovering the lost voyagers. Our only consolation is in the gain to science, for the search for Captain Franklin has brought to light many interesting facts respecting the inhospitable regions of Arctic America.

POMPEIAN MOSAIC.—Very beautiful specimens of mosaic in the Pompeian style are now exhibiting at the Polytechnic. They are the work of M. Ganser, who executed them at Munich, under the patronage of King Louis, who honoured the artist with many orders intended for the Pompeian house at Aschaffenburg. Works of the same description may be executed to any design, and pattern—such as crests and coats of arms. Those at the Polytechnic are exposed for sale.



Cead míle fáilte! - Eirinn Abú

OR

IRELAND'S WELCOME TO QUEEN VICTORIA.

By CHARLES MACKAY, ESQ., LL.D., AUTHOR OF "THERE'S A GOOD TIME COMING."

[THE MUSIC BY JOHN SMITH, MUS. DOCT., AND STATE COMPOSER FOR IRELAND.]

Moderato.

p *cres.* *dim.*

Sad E - rin, thy harp has been si - lent too long; It's strings to thy touch are re - spon - sive no more; Thy voice once at - tuned to the

p *cres.* *p* *dim.*

rap - tures of song, But rais - es a moan on thy de - so - late shore, But rais - es a moan on thy de - so - late shore.

cres. *dim.* *cres.*

A - rouse thee, O E - rin, look up through thy tears, The Queen of the Isles in thy ci - ties ap - pears! With

f *cres.* *f*

sis - ter - ly love, and all sym - pa - thies true; A - wa - ken thy harp, let it sound on her ears, Cead mí - le fáil - te,

p *cres.* *f*

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1.
Sad Erin! thy harp has been silent too long;
Its strings to thy touch throb responsive no more;
Thy voice, once attuned to the raptures of song,
But raises a moan on thy desolate shore.
Arouse thee, O Erin! look up through thy tears;
The Queen of the Isles in thy havens appears,
With sisterly love, and all sympathies true;—
Awaken thy harp—let it sound on her ears,—
"Cead míle fáilte!—Erin aboo!"

2.
The night of thy sorrow shall melt in the morn;
Already the darkness gives place to the day;
And thy children that sat on their thresholds forlorn
Look up to the sunshine that brightens the way.
Exult, then, O Erin! VICTORIA shall bring,
For the winter now passing, the glories of spring—
For the dark-beating tempest, clear vistas of blue;—
And the myriads now weeping shall smile as they sing,—
"Cead míle fáilte!—Erin aboo!"

3.
As flow'rs track'd the steps of the fairies of old,
And halos encircled the spots where they stood,
So Confidence, strewing its blessings around,
Shall follow the steps of VICTORIA the good.
Arouse thee, O Erin! with heart and with hand,
She comes on an errand of love to thy strand;
Look up, with thy sons, ever fervent and true,
And let the glad chorus resound through the land,—
"Cead míle fáilte!—Erin aboo!"

* Pronounced *Kade mee-le fáilte!* Erin aboo. "A hundred thousand welcomes! Erin for ever!"



THE PROCESSION PASSING THE ROTUNDO, DUBLIN.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND.

THE accompanying illustration shows the Royal procession passing the Rotundo and Lying-in-Hospital, as described in the narrative of the Royal Visit published with the present sheet.

The Hospital is the first of its kind established in the British empire; and, with the Rotundo, it forms one side of Rutland-square. The Hospital is an edifice of some architectural pretension. Retired from the street, by a court-yard, forty-one feet deep, is the principal front, facing southward, measuring 125 feet in extent. The basement is rusticated; the centre projects, and from above the door-way rises a Doric portico, with an en-

tablature and pediment. On each side of the principal building is a sweeping colonnade, the same height as the basement story, terminating in pavilions, the western forming the Porter's Lodge, the eastern the entrance to the Rotundo. The Hall is supported by columns, and is a fine apartment. Over this is the Chapel, with a beautiful stucco ceiling, the design of Cremillon, a French artist, and executed by two Italian sculptors. This Hospital gives relief to above 2000 women annually.

The Rotundo, as its name implies, is a circular building, and forms a very striking feature: its principal room is 80 feet in diameter, and 40 feet in height; 18 Corinthian pilasters support an entablature, upon which rests an ornamented ceiling. To the north of this have been erected the new rooms fronting Cavendish-row: these, as well as the Round Room, are let for public meetings

and entertainments, from which a considerable income is derived for the support of the Hospital. The Rotundo Gardens, now generally known as Rutland-square, are beautifully laid out, and form a favourite promenade for the inhabitants of the northern side of the city.

PHENIX PARK.

This noble park, in which an encampment of troops has been for some time stationed, and wherein the Review was held on Thursday, is the finest domain of its class, attached to any city of the British dominions, and is not inferior even to the Prater, at Vienna. Its grounds are beautifully diversified; it commands very fine prospects; and it consists of nearly 1800 statute acres, with a circumference of seven English miles.



REVIEW IN PHENIX-PARK, DUBLIN.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, August 12.—Tenth Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises 4h. 43m., sets 7h. 27m.
 MONDAY, 13.—Dowager Queen Adelaide born, 1792.
 TUESDAY, 14.—The first grange brought to England, 1827.
 WEDNESDAY, 15.—Assumption of B. V. M. Napoleon born, 1769.
 THURSDAY, 16.—Length of day 14 h. 10m.
 FRIDAY, 17.—J. R. H. Duche of Kent born, 1746.
 SATURDAY, 18.—New Moon, 5h. 33m. A.M. Lords Kilmarnock and Balmorloch decapitated on Tower-hill, for taking part in the Scotch Rebellion, 1746.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 18.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
7 25	7 55	8 33	9 10	9 45	10 25	11 10

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Christianus."—Mr. Disraeli once gave a silent vote in favour of the Parliamentary Oaths Bill.
 "Alpha Beta."—Sir Robert Peel's late Ministry retired after their defeat upon the Irish Coercion Bill.
 "J. A. E. F."—The pleasantest route from London to Bordeaux is via Paris, now that there is a railway. For fares, see "Bradshaw's Guide."
 "Scotchman."—The bill has been virtually abandoned.
 "Broad Arrow."—The origin given is too much matter of conjecture.
 "J. W. N." Newark.—We shall not be able to carry out your suggestion.
 "T. N." Darlington.—We cannot undertake to ascertain.
 "A Friend to Africa."—Received.
 "A Bather."—Worthing.—A small treatise on sea-bathing has just been published by Mr. Churchill, Soho.
 "J. K. G."—Received.
 "R. L." Swaffham, is thanked for the Sketches, though we have not engraved them.
 "G. W. K."—A dime is a copper coin of France, value two sous, or the tenth part of a franc.
 "E. M."—The town address is 1, Stratton-street, Piccadilly.
 "Z. J." Sturminster.—The letter must be sent through the Lord Chamberlain.
 "A Constant Reader."—Ipscombe.—We have examined your objections, and in nearly every instance they are untenable; always considering that the events have been selected from the news chronicled in the volume.
 "A Correspondent."—There is not the slightest doubt as to the Protestantism of either of the Royal personages in question.
 "An English Catholic."—has read the word pride in a bad sense; whereas, the reverse is intended.
 "Inquirer" will find the matters in question treated in Wheatly's "History of the Book of Common Prayer," of which Mr. John has just issued a cheap reprint.
 "W."—The daughters and co-heirs of a deceased earl are entitled, while unmarried, to bear the arms and quarterings of their father; and their husbands, when they marry, carry their ensigns on an escutcheon of pretence.
 "Josephine."—The Prince of Canino is undoubtedly the head and representative of the Bonaparte family; but the President of the French Republic is heir of Napoleon, under the Emperor's will.
 "J. W."—There is no complete history of the English regiments. Accounts of several have been published, but we do not know if the 62nd is included in the number.
 "J. R."—The Marquess of Bute inherits considerable property from the Earls of Dunfries. The succession to the earldom of Dunfries being extended by the patent of 1690 to heirs female, John Stuart, late Marquis of Bute, succeeded to it as heir of his maternal grandfather, Patrick Macdonald, fifth earl. A reference to Burke's "Peerage" will obtain all the required information.
 "Narrow."—A label of three points on a label is the appropriate mark of cadency in the case stated.
 "J. A."—The widow and the wife have equal precedence.
 "M. F." York.—The arms of Bywater are, "Erin, a pale sa." Crest, "Out of a ducal coronet a hand in armour, holding a scimitar ppr."
 "Edwin."—All Cabinet Ministers are entitled to a retiring pension, if, on leaving office, they make a declaration that they have not adequate means to support their position.
 "J. S. T."—The stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds (a Crown estate in Bucks) is a nominal office conferred on members of Parliament, when they wish to vacate their seats, as by accepting an office under Government, a member becomes disqualified, unless he be again returned by his constituents.
 "An Old Subscriber."—Berkwick, is thanked; but we have not room to print the "Lines on Teedside."
 "A. B."—Cruchet should be pronounced krosch-ay.
 "C. O. K." Cork.—The exhibition of the Royal Academy closed on Saturday last. Dos-a-dos.—Casemate is from casa-armata (Italian); casamata (Spanish).
 "Stella-Polaris."—Sir John Franklin commanded the overland expedition to the Coppermine River, in 1820, which he reached July 1. The expedition, in command of which he left England in May, 1845, consisted of the Erebus and Terror, engraved and fully detailed in our Journal for May 24, 1845. Our correspondent will find a good memoir of Sir John Franklin in O'Byrne's "Naval Biography," just published.
 "Oxford" should apply at the School of Phrenology, King William-street, Strand.
 "S. J. S." Hatfield.—Our Journal may be had, folded as wished, from our office. The price of the "Popular History of British Sea-weeds" is 10s. 6d. Sir Charles Lyell's "Principles of Geology," just edition.
 "M. R."—Your coin is a jetton, struck at Nuremberg, at the beginning of the 16th century.
 "W. W. E." Tavistock-square.—Views of Sydney appeared in our Journal for "P. R."—We cannot tell you.
 "C. D. M."—The essay in question is out of print.
 "S. C." Birkenhead.—The impalement in the shield of the late Mr. Crawley indicates the arms of Bous, Mr. Crawley having married the elder daughter of the late William Hooper Bous, Esq., of Hasekurst, in Kent, the representative of one of the oldest families in England.
 "Clodius."—The Earl of Longford is Captain in the 2nd Life Guards. The selling of a wife is altogether illegal, but there is no penal law to punish the folly.
 "Coventry."—Generally speaking, by any agreement, except by bill or note, to take more than five per cent. on such a loan as stated, the contract would be invalid, and the whole money not recoverable; however, upon such points as these we are not in the habit of giving answers, and would much sooner refer the parties to an attorney.
 "Yeronica."—A name is correctly changed by Royal license; the expense of which is about £52 10s.
 "J. W. C."—The Marquis Wellesley had no child by his second wife.
 "A Subscriber."—Railway shareholders are liable, as contributories, to an insolvent concern.
 "J. W." Northumberland-street, Strand.—The "Appeal" will not find any response in our columns.
 "A. F. G." Tower-hill.—The Opera-House in the Haymarket is the largest theatre in Europe, except that of La Scala, at Milan.
 "C. S." Hong Kong, is thanked for the drawings, which have been received, but are not available.
 "A. A."—Agra, is thanked; though we could not avail ourselves of his last communication.
 "J. R. de W." Halifax.—Received.
 "F. H. F." has received all that has appeared.
 "A Subscriber of Old."—Any perfumer will tell you.
 "Student."—Lincolne, will find an original account of Lola Montez in a late Number of the Literary Gazette.
 "M. B." is thanked; but we have not been able to engrave the Canton Sketches.
 "D." Halifax.—We have not room.
 "A. J. Z." Yorkshire is the largest county in England, 5836 square miles area; next is Lincoln, 2611 square miles.
 "A Young Subscriber."—The fine portrait of Captain Coram appeared in No. 105 of our Journal.
 "C. B."—The prefix of Mr. is customary, and proper.
 "F. H. W."—The "Shilling Manual of Gardening," published at 86, Fleet-street.
 "A Correspondent."—Seaton, Devon.—We cannot aid you.
 "A Chertsey Subscriber."—There is a Goldsmith-place, Hackney-road, but not at Islington, according to the "Directory." Garibaldi's dress is described in our Journal for July 21, 1849.
 "A Correspondent."—The Thom (or Tom) riots were about seven miles from Canterbury, at Bosenden-wood. An account of the affair has been published by Prentice, Canterbury.
 "J. W. W." Hull.—Contrast is about thirty-one miles distant from St. Petersburg. Ralph is pronounced as spelt.
 "B. M." Paris.—Declined.
 "G. A. W."—We are too pressed for space to illustrate the new Catholic Church in Farm-treet.
 "Zetlandicus" is thanked. The subject sent is, moreover, of too technical interest for us.
 "J. B."—Lord John Russell was never Premier before the present administration.
 "A Resident in Guernsey."—A little inquiry in your own island will obtain better information than can be had from a distance.
 "De Luda."—Allen's "History of Lincolnshire" is a work of average merit.
 "Helen."—We do not know.
 "Francisco."—Apply spirit of turpentine.
 "Shaw."—See Bechstein on "Cage Birds."
 "La Biondine" should apply, for a work on the culture of the rose, to Groombridge and Son, Paternoster-row.
 "E. W." Jersey.—We are not in the secret of the "Inodorous Turpentine."
 "Beta."—Cheltenham.—A Bishop of Melbourne has lately been appointed. This is all we can tell you.
 "An Inquirer."—We cannot answer you as to learning French, for the very reason stated in your long letter.
 "Hon. Sec."—The word "Erchequer" is said to be derived from the Seaccarium, or table of accounts formerly used by Government to facilitate their estimation of the Revenue.
 "Pekin."—Hull.—Yes. Price 2s.
 "L. R. C." North Walsham.—The playing of games of chance in public-houses is contrary to the letter of the license.
 "A. E." Manchester.—The price is 3s.

"Iota."—It requires good interest to obtain the appointment in question. Refer to Hart's "Army List."
 "F. M. G."—Rubini never sang in "Don Pasquale." The original cast at Her Majesty's Theatre, in 1843, was the same as that when the opera was first produced in Paris, namely, Grisi, Mario, Tamburini, and Lablache.
 "J. R. G."—The buoyancy of salt water of the sea is greater than that of fresh water in the proportion of 39 to 40. A body, therefore, which sinks 39 inches in salt water, will sink 40 inches when floating in fresh. This is felt sensibly in the draft of water of a large ship.
 "Beppo."—The motto of the City of Cork arms is a quotation from Virgil's "Aeneid."
 "J. A." wishes to know if there be an estate about fourteen miles from Shrewsbury, and not far from the Castle of the Earl of Powys, called the Frome, or Mace. Perhaps some of our Shropshire readers may supply us with the information.
 "Boaz."—We do not know of any one styled Sir Arthur Lowry Cole. The late Hon. Sir Galbraith Lowry Cole, G.C.B., the gallant and highly distinguished General of the Peninsular war, who died in 1842, was second son of the first Earl of Enniskillen. We think the Captain of Militia mentioned by our correspondent entitled to use the cockade in his servant's hat.
 "W. W."—The arms of Wilkinson, of Suffolk, are a fesse between three unicorns passant.
 "Heraldicus," of Belfast, must remind us of the family name whose arms he wants.
 "Philomel." Hastings.—Apply, respecting the canary-bird, at 17, Old Compton-street, Soho.
 "T. P."—We cannot inform you.
 "A Subscriber."—The association will be altogether illegal.
 "Alpha."—You do not state whether wood or metal engraving.
 "X. Y. Z." and "H. C."—Declined.
 "W. J. O."—We cannot give any information about the association in question.
 "A. B. T. C. D." is thanked, but we could not avail ourselves of his suggestion.
 "Phil-Hibernicus."—"U. W. N."—"Nosinloch," Dublin;—"T. E. E."—We have not space for your contributions.
 "An Old Subscriber."—Back Numbers are charged 1s. each one month after the date of publication. The binding is not executed at our office.
 "C. C." Pentonville.—We have not room.
 "T. C." Dublin.—We cannot inform you.
 "C. H." Reading.—The archaeological treasure is engraved.
 "E. R." Birmingham.—Declined.
 "A Constant Subscriber."—Graveyard.—The line is by Wordsworth.
 "J. S." Birmingham.—The work in question contains brief practical instructions in wood-engraving. There is a large work on the subject, by Jackson.
 "T. W." Ryde.—Fumigation with charcoal has of late been recommended for the extermination of black-beetles.
 "J. B." Birmingham.—Declined.
 "Inquirer." Salford.—We cannot recommend you.
 "Dress-up" is thanked, but we have not room to print his suggestions.
 "A. J." Castle Douglas.—The chemicals in question may be obtained of Knight and Co., Foster-lane, Cheapside.
 "G. M. H."—The address of the Protectionist Society in London is 17, Old Bond-street.
 "A Correspondent" should apply, respecting the artificial arm, to Messrs. Weiss, cutlers, Strand.
 "E. B." Brompton, is thanked; the account of the ball at Chatham did not, however, reach us in time to be available.
 "J. J." Birmingham.—See the "Railway Shareholder's Directory."
 "J. G. A." Weymouth.—The paragraph should have reached us last week.
 "An Old and Constant Subscriber."—In the case stated, the male representation of the family would rest in the nearest male heir, and not in the son of the daughter.
 "E. S."—The descendants of C.'s daughters and coheirs have certainly the right to quarter C.'s arms, although the said arms are borne by the still existing male representatives of B. C.'s elder brother.
 "Tom Did." Bristol.—The widow of an Irish Baronet retains, after her second marriage, the name and title of her deceased husband.
 "Iota."—Perhaps by an advertisement in the Hereford newspapers.
 "A Subscriber, T. C."—The first number of the Times newspaper appeared Jan. 1, 1788.
 "John Dates," Liverpool.—The Creation is placed by Usher, Blair, and Dufresnoy, 4004 B.C., i.e. before the birth of Christ.
 "A Country Peasant."—The lines will not suit.
 "R. H." had better consult a surgeon.
 "A Correspondent," Hanley.—We regret that we cannot find room to engrave the new Church.
 "Indus" may consult the works in question in the Reading-Room of the British Museum.
 "J. E." Wolverhampton.—Guide-books to Liverpool and Chester are published in those towns.
 "A Sheffield Mechanic."—See the account of Iforth's Engine in the Mechanic's Magazine.
 "E. R." Anglesea.—The "enclosed" named in your letter has not reached us.
 "A. B."—The first assumption of "true blue" as a party colour was by the Conventurers, in opposition to the scarlet badge of Charles I.; this being a pharaonic adoption of the precept in the law of Moses, "Ribbons of blue," Numb. xv. 38.
 "F. P. J."—The height of Mr. Green's Nassau Balloon, when inflated, and car attached, is 80 feet.
 "Hard-up."—Declined.
 "A. L." Knaresborough.—Richardson's "English Dictionary." The request for autographs is, at least, a modest one!
 "Ignoramus."—"Gil Blas" is the work of Le Sage, who (in the opinion of Blanco White, the Spanish author) made use of a large collection of detached Spanish Novels, which abounded in MS. from the time of Philip II. to that of the Bourbons.
 "An Admirer," Maidstone.—See a little work on the Funds, published by E. Wilson, Royal Exchange.
 "A Subscriber," Gloucestershire.—The distinctions you name are synonymous with High and Low Church.
 "H. S. C." Hackney.—We do not remember.
 "T. C." Newcastle.—See the "Shilling Manual of Music," lately published.
 "A Subscriber."—The Great Western Railway was completed, from end to end, in the year 1841.
 "J. M." Killarney.—Received.
 "C. V." Stratford-on-Avon.—Robert's "Domestic Brewer" is a sound work.
 "Un Ami à votre Gazette."—The Company does not pay the expenses out. There is generally an examination to be passed. The Directors' names are given in all almanacs.
 "G. R. D." Ireland.—Every officer entering the army, either by purchase or not, must pass the required examination.
 "R. W. C."—The inquiry would be at once answered for a very trifling fee by G. R. Harrison, Esq., Windsor Herald, Herald's Office, Doctors' Commons.
 "E." Glasgow.—The impression sent is from a worthless brass counter, of Queen Anne.
 "M. K. L."—The coin found on the borders of Cheshire is from a Papal bulla of Pope Urban VI. (1738), worth about 2s. 6d.

BOOKS, &c. RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

The Crock of Gold.—The Stud for Practical Purposes.—Parlour Library, Vols. 29 and 30.—The Home.—Longfellow's Kavanagh.
 Music.—The Last Song of Corinna.

To SUBSCRIBERS.—Owing to the great demand for the present Double Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, it is found impossible to supply the copies required within the usual time the regular Number is received. The indulgence of our Subscribers is, therefore, requested, should any of them experience a delay in the receipt of their Papers this week.

198, Strand, Aug. 10, 1849.

ON SATURDAY NEXT, AUGUST 18, 1849,

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

WILL COMPLETE THE SERIES OF PICTURES OF
HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

Many of the Important Scenes and Incidents in Dublin are necessarily deferred until this Number. In the same Paper will also appear the ILLUSTRATIONS of the ROYAL VISIT TO BELFAST AND NORTH OF IRELAND.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1849.

THE Queen's reception in Ireland has more than fulfilled the loyal anticipations of the Ministers who advised the visit. We should think, also, that it has even more than answered the expectations of her Majesty herself. Wherever her Majesty has appeared in Ireland, the most enthusiastic welcome has greeted her progress. She is the first British Queen that ever trod the Irish soil, and the second Monarch of Great Britain that ever went into that portion of the empire with any other than hostile and warlike intent. The Irish people, downcast and humbled as they have been by the heavy hand of adversity and sorrow, have warm hearts for all kindly emotions; and they have felt that her Majesty's visit was one of confidence, affection, good-will, and peace. They were loyal before Queen Victoria appeared among them. At present their loyalty reaches a point of zeal, devotion, and enthusiasm, which, had they been predicted six months ago as likely to be the result of the visit,

would have been considered improbable and extravagant, if not impossible. We will not indulge in the anticipation that the visit will heal the many and deep wounds of Ireland—that it will altogether still the rude voice of faction—or that the troubled waters of political strife, upon which the oil has fallen, will never again be stirred into their former commotion; but this much is certain—one faction will receive, and indeed has received, its death-blow from the event. Not only is REPEAL dead, but the very ghost of Repeal is extinct—defunct—annihilated. It is to be hoped that other factions will learn that henceforward the Irish and English people are one, their interests one, their calamities one, and their prosperity one; and that, for the future, ceasing to look with their former distrust upon each other, they will learn that political strife and religious animosities are the greatest of all enemies to the social well-being of any people whatsoever. Her Majesty has done more, by her kindly visit, and by her frank and affable demeanour, to reconcile differences, and to unite all classes in support of the Throne and of the laws, than all the efforts of all the statesmen of the present century have been able to effect; and we only give expression to the general feeling, when we breathe the hope that a new era of confidence has begun, of which, in due time, regenerated Ireland will reap the happy fruits.

Upon this interesting occasion we have endeavoured to meet the public anxiety to be fully informed of the events of her Majesty's progress, by issuing a splendidly-illustrated Double Number of this Journal.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND.

OSBORNE, August 1.
 This afternoon, at about a quarter past three o'clock, her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness the Prince Albert, embarked on board the *Victoria* and *Albert* Royal Steam Yacht. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness were accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Princess Alice, and Prince Alfred, and attended by the Viscountess Jocelyn, and the Hon. Caroline Dawson, the Earl of Fortescue (Lord Steward), Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourables A. Gordon and C. B. Phipps (Equerries in Waiting), and Sir James Clark. Miss Hildyard and Mr. Birch were in attendance upon the junior branches of the Royal Family.

At half-past three the squadron got under weigh, consisting of the following vessels:—The Royal Yacht *Victoria* and *Albert*, Captain Lord A. Fitzclaren; her Majesty's steam yacht *Black Eagle*, Master Commander Cook; her Majesty's war-steamer *Sphinx*, Commander Hewlett; her Majesty's war-steamer *Stromboli*, Captain Lord A. Beauchamp; her Majesty's steam-packet *Vivid*, Master Commander Smithett.

COVE, August 2.
 The Royal Yacht *Victoria* and *Albert* entered the harbour of Cove at a little before ten o'clock this evening.

AUGUST 3.
 This morning the ships in this harbour fired a Royal salute at eight o'clock. Shortly after, the Earl of Bandon, Lieutenant of the county of Cork, proceeded on board the *Victoria* and *Albert*, and paid his respects to her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

At two o'clock her Majesty and his Royal Highness and suite embarked on board the *Fairy*, and, after making a circuit of the harbour, proceeded to the town of Cove, where her Majesty alighted and received addresses from the inhabitants of that place.

Upon her Majesty's arrival at Cork, addresses were presented on the deck of the yacht by the Mayor and Corporation of Cork, the Bishop and clergy of the diocese, the Roman Catholic clergy of the diocese, and the merchants, bankers, and traders.

Her Majesty was pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon the Mayor of Cork.

The Queen and Prince then entered one of Lord Bandon's carriages, and proceeded, attended by their suite, through the principal streets of the town, amidst the enthusiastic shouts of her Irish subjects.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness returned on board of the Royal Yacht *Victoria* and *Albert* at about a quarter before seven o'clock.

WATERFORD, August 4.
 The Royal squadron got under weigh at ten o'clock this morning, and anchored off Passage at about a quarter past four o'clock.

DUBLIN, August 5.
 The Royal Squadron arrived in Kingstown at about seven o'clock this evening, having had a rough passage to the Tuskar Light, and a very fine one from thence to Kingstown.

AUGUST 6.
 At half-past nine o'clock this morning, his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, the Primate, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Chancellor, the Duke of Leinster, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marquis of Ormonde, the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Earl of Cloncahy, the Earl of Howth, Viscount Jocelyn, the Chief Justice, the Commander of the Forces, and other noblemen and official functionaries, arrived on board, and paid their respects to her Majesty and his Royal Highness the Prince Albert.

At precisely ten o'clock her Majesty the Queen, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, and Prince Alfred, and the ladies and gentlemen of the suite, landed, and proceeded at once to the railway carriages.

The Royal party arrived at the Vice-regal Lodge at twelve o'clock, and were received by the Earl and Countess of Clarendon.

In the afternoon her Majesty, attended by the Countess of Clarendon and Viscountess Jocelyn, drove out to see the Botanical Gardens and round the Phoenix Park. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the Earl of Clarendon, rode on horseback.

Sir John Jervis (her Majesty's Attorney-General) left town on Thursday for Antwerp.

We regret to hear that the valuable public officer, Sir Charles Rowan, Chief Commissioner of Police, is in so precarious a state of health as to cause much anxiety amongst his friends.

Sir Robert and Lady Peel and Miss Peel left Drayton Manor, on Tuesday last, for the right hon. Baronet's shooting-box in Inverness-shire.

We understand that the Countess of Landsfeldt and Mr. Heald left town on Monday evening for the Continent.

The Duke of Cambridge visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester on Wednesday evening, at her residence in Richmond Park. Yesterday his Royal Highness, attended by Baron Knesbeck, left town for Dover, en route to Hanover, on a visit to the King.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent is at present sojourning at the Calverley Hotel, Tunbridge Wells.

The Countess of Jersey and Lady Clementina Villiers left town on Wednesday for Ostend, en route to Hanover, on a visit to the King of Hanover, after which the Countess and her Ladyship go to Vienna, to stay a few weeks with the Prince and Princess Nicholas Esterhazy. The noble Earl remains in town at present.

His Excellency Count Kielmansegge is about to leave the Hanoverian Legation, on a visit to the German Spas and Hanover. The Count is not expected to be absent more than two months.

APPROACHING MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—We understand that the preliminaries for a matrimonial alliance are arranged between the Earl of Besborough and the Lady Caroline Gordon Lennox, eldest daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Richmond. The noble earl, it will be recollected, was among the guests at Goodwood last week. The marriage will take place during the month of October.—Mrs. Copley, eldest daughter of Lord Lyndhurst, is also about to be led to the hymeneal altar, by Mr. H. Selwyn, of Down Hall, Essex.

THE LATE MARECHAL BUGAUD.—A subscription has been opened in Paris, and in all the departments of France, for the erection of a monument to the memory of this distinguished officer; and the Comte Achille Vigier, ex-Peer of France, when he lately quitted England, authorised Mr. Mitchell, of Bond-street, to receive contributions here for the same object. The committee consists of M. le Maréchal Reille, President; of M. le Général Changarnier, Vice-President; of MM. Molé, Thiers, Decazes, Berryer; of the Generals of Division Rapatel, De Bar, and Bédard; of the General of Brigade Husson; of MM. A. Vigier Baroche, St. Marc Girardin; Genty de Bussy, Military Intendant; Duperrier, President of the Electoral Union; J. Mallet, treasurer; and Maigne, Maître des Requêtes, secretary.

THE NEW ACT RELATING TO NUISANCES REMOVAL AND DISEASES PREVENTION.—The new Act to amend the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Act of last year came into force on Wednesday. Power is given to summon witnesses, and to enable the Secretary of the Board of Health to institute and carry on prosecutions for violation or neglect of regulations ordered. In certain cases guardians of the poor may direct proceedings and prosecutions, and defray expenses attending the same. There are four clauses in the Act relating to burial-grounds. The General Board of Health may cause inquiry to be made into the state of burial-grounds, and are empowered to direct measures of precaution. In case of a churchyard being dangerous to health, the churchwardens may agree for the burial of parishioners in the ground of any cemetery company, or in the burial-ground of any other parish. The General Board of Health may order inquiry, where it may be expedient, to prohibit interments, and, upon report, the Board of Health may frame a scheme for providing a new burial-ground. This Act is to be deemed one with the other Act.

The following vessels were at the fishery at Greenland on the 12th ult., viz.—*Eclipse*, of Peterhead, with 1800 seals; *North of Scotland*, of Peterhead, with 4000 seals; *Commerce*, of Peterhead, with 6000 seals and one small whale; *Sarah and Elizabeth*, of Hull, with 6000 seals; *Annie*, of Hull, with 1800 seals (about thirty tons); *St. George*, of London, with 1000 seals and two whales.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

NEW CANON OF CHRISTCHURCH.—Dr. Ogilvie, of Balliol College, as Regius Professor of Pastoral Theology, succeeds to the canonry at Christchurch, vacant by the death of Dr. Dowdeswell. When this Professorship, as well as that of Ecclesiastical History, was founded by the Queen in 1842, each was to be endowed hereafter with a canonry of Christchurch, the University in the meanwhile undertaking to provide stipends for the professors out of the public chest. The Rev. Robert Hussey holds the latter professorship, and will, therefore, if he live, take the next vacant canonry.

Charles Thomas Coote, Esq., M.A., of Pembroke College, has been elected, by the trustees, to the Radcliff Travelling Fellowship, vacant by the resignation of Dr. Wells.

PREFERRMENTS.—The Rev. J. Gedge, to the rectory of Bildestone, Suffolk, £346; the Rev. J. Williams, to the rectory of Llanymowddwy, £218; the Rev. E. R. H. G. Palmer, to the vicarage of North Somercoates, Lincolnshire, £394; the Rev. S. Buckland, to the perpetual curacy of Great Torrington, Devonshire, £162; the Rev. G. F. Whitborne, to the perpetual curacy of Hanley, Staffordshire, £220; the Rev. E. Grestorex, and the Rev. J. B. Dykes, to be Minor Canons of Durham Cathedral; the Rev. Alfred Kent, to be Minor Canon of Gloucester Cathedral; the Rev. J. Woollaston, to be Archdeacon of that portion of the diocese of Adelaide contained within the limits of Western Australia.

PREFERRMENTS VACANT.—The Rectory of Stanford Rivers, Essex, £1007; patron, the Court of the Duchy of Lancashire. A Prebendal Stall in the Cathedral of Salisbury.

RESTORATION OF ST. MARY REDCLIFF CHURCH, BRISTOL.—A very interesting meeting took place last week, in Bristol, of the newly-formed Canynge Society, the object of which is the complete restoration of Redcliff Church. The members first attended divine service in the venerable church, after which a collection amounting to thirty guineas was made. The Rev. Canon Harvey preached the sermon from 1st of Haggal, 8th verse. A dinner afterwards took place at the Royal Western Hotel.

BISHOP OF EXETER.—The Bishop of Exeter has commenced proceedings against the Rev. Charles Rothes, under the act for the better enforcing church discipline, and that gentleman has already been served with notice thereof.

NEW CHURCH NEAR HOLYWELL.—Viscountess Fielding, on attaining her majority on Thursday, the 9th inst., invited all the clergy and gentry of the neighbourhood to attend the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of a new church, to be dedicated to St. David. The whole of the cost of the building and the endowment, amounting to £10,000, besides a glebe-house and land, was her Ladyship's grateful offering on the occasion.

GORHAM v. THE BISHOP OF EXETER.—Sir Herbert Jenner Fust has delivered his judgment in this case in the Archdeacon Court. The plaintiff was appointed vicar of St. Just, Cornwall, in 1846, by the then Lord Chancellor, and was regularly instituted by the Bishop. In 1847 Mr. Gorham was presented by the present Lord Chancellor to the living of Bamford Speke, in the same diocese, to which the Bishop of Exeter refused to admit him, on the ground of unsound doctrine as regards baptism. The judgment was very long. At its conclusion, Sir Herbert said, the point to be determined was, did or did not the Church of England hold the doctrine of baptismal regeneration? Undoubtedly it did. Did Mr. Gorham deny the truth of that doctrine? It was clear from the whole tenor of the examination that such was the case. The Bishop, therefore, had shown sufficient cause for not instituting Mr. Gorham to the living of Bamford Speke, and he must consequently be dismissed with his costs. Notice of appeal was given.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

PARLIAMENTARY AND FINANCIAL REFORM.—A meeting of the Greenwich Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association was held on Tuesday evening, in Providence Chapel, Powis-street, Woolwich; G. W. Masters, Esq., in the chair. The following resolution was adopted:—"That the absence of a really representative House of Commons, the preponderance of class legislation, the unequal pressure of taxation, the general extravagance of the public expenditure, and the consequences of these evils engendering discontent and threatening disorders fatal to the political and to the social prosperity of this empire, render the combination of the middle and working classes, for the attainment of parliamentary reform, a matter of momentous importance to the state." Mr. Tindal Atkinson, in addressing the meeting, observed that the great battle of constitutional liberty which had been fought in 1831, had given political power and influence to the middle class, who had become, in fact, trustees for the masses, and the time was now ripe when the delegated power could safely be resigned to the keeping of those whose increased intelligence had made them fitting recipients of civil rights. (Cheers.) The policy of the governing body had hitherto been to govern through the division of the people, and, unhappily, hitherto with too much success. Every step taken by the Metropolitan Reform Association was pregnant with hopefulness that the time had at last arrived when the separation was no longer possible, and when, not more by the vices of an imperfect system of representation than an intuitive sense of danger to all that was worthy of preservation in the institutions of the country, the two great classes would unite in irresistible union for a safe, extensive, and searching measure of reform. (Loud cheers.) The change, however, to be safe, must be moral in its nature. (Cheers.) Englishmen were proverbial for that invaluable common-sense which prefers the known to the unknown. The Frenchman invents, the Englishman improves, and every reform which was worthy of the name; bore the impress of progression rather than that of sudden revulsion. (Cheers.) Still the reform proposed was of a large character, for it went to enfranchise five millions out of six millions and a half. (Cheers.) He told the working man that if the contest was to be successfully carried out, the sympathies of the middle class must be enlisted, in order that the means of carrying on successful agitation might be found. If the influence of wealth in this country could make a railway king, before whom in his zenith the proudest aristocracy in the world could bend the knee, and with equal perversity break up the idol when evil times clouded the sunshine of his prosperity, how necessary was it that this powerful instrument should be used for the advancement of the principles of civil and religious liberty. (Cheers.) In connexion with financial reform, the extension of the franchise was a means to an end. The crushing effects of the system were felt by both classes alike: from the working-man it took half his earnings in indirect taxation, while direct taxation stared the middle class in the face from the earliest perception of infant sense to the closing faculties of dying old age. (Laughter and cheers.) The labour and capital of the country seemed to be created for no other purpose than for that of supporting an idle class, who, if they were asked what functions of the social economy they were created to perform, could only reply, like the drones, to flutter their wings in the sunshine, and consume the honey the industry of others had furnished to the hive. (Laughter and cheers.) Did they want instances, let them look at the pension list, and reflect that while a miserable pittance was doled out for the education of the people, the King of Hanover took annually from the industry of the country the sum of £21,000; while a lady, exemplary no doubt for all the virtues which elevate her sex, was paid £100,000 a year for the happy accident which made her the wife of an English Monarch. (Cheers.)

RAILWAY GUARDS' UNIVERSAL FRIENDLY SOCIETY.—A meeting of this society was held on Tuesday night at the society's present meeting-room, at the Star, Goldington-street, Old St. Pancras road. Mr. Gray (guard of the London and North-Western Railway Company) was in the chair. After the disposal of the usual business of a friendly society's meeting, Mr. Gray announced the pleasing intelligence that the number entered was no fewer than 234. Mr. George Bayendale has consented to act as a trustee with Mr. Glyn for the society, both gentlemen having expressed their most unqualified approbation of its objects.

THE PRINTERS' PENSION SOCIETY.—On Wednesday evening a general meeting of the supporters of this society was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, for general business connected with this charity, whose object is the permanent relief of aged and decayed master-printers, compositors, pressmen, and their widows. The report stated that since the society's foundation, in 1827, 165 pensioners have already been elected, and that 55 are now receiving its benefits. The receipts for the past year left a balance of £66 15s. 4d. The funded property amounts to £5909 5s. 7d., the interest of which produces an income of £199 12s. 8d.

LONDON UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.—The annual distribution of prizes to the junior school of this college took place on Saturday last, in the theatre of the institution, Mr. Justice Talfourd presiding.

THE PALACE COURT.—By the County Court Act, which received the Royal Assent on Tuesday week, no fresh actions can be commenced in the Palace Court, and at the end of the year all its functions will cease and determine. A great number of writs were issued in the few days preceding the act receiving the Royal Assent.

THE WESLEYANS AND GOVERNMENT AID FOR EDUCATION.—For the Normal School at Westminster the Wesleyans are to receive £7000 as a grant towards the building, which is to cost £35,000, in addition to £4822, the cost of the site. The annual expenditure of this establishment is estimated at £47 0s. to meet with the following items of income were calculated on:—500 children at 2d. per week, for 48 weeks, £320; Government grants to schoolmasters, £1500; to four masters, £120; and from students, £800. This leaves a deficiency of £2210 per year, which will have to be made up from the general fund. There remains but £250 to be collected for the completion of the proposed building, the mode of obtaining which is not yet decided. The educational statistics of the body are encouraging. There are 418 day schools, with 38,000 scholars of both sexes and all ages, of an annual cost, including teachers' salaries, of £250,437 7s. The Sunday schools are 4341, with 461,167 scholars, and 88,902 teachers, 59,744 of whom are members of the society. Of the 20,000 regularly attend church, 13,000 the Conference Catechism is taught; and 22,829 of the children attend school classes, "preparatory to introduction into the church." The total annual cost of these schools is £26,194 10s. One of the funds, the children's, has suffered to a considerable extent from the unfaithfulness of its clerical treasurer, the Rev. John S. Stamp, whose defalcations leave it minus a large sum, if the amounts borrowed from other funds, on the credit of this, are all charged to it.

AUSTRALIAN EMIGRATION.—A *déjeuner* was given on Monday on board the *Coromandel*, Australian passenger-ship, now lying at the Jetty, London Docks, to a select party, who were invited to inspect the facilities now afforded, by means of comfort and cheapness combined, for emigration to those extensive colonies. The accommodation provided appeared highly calculated to promote the health and convenience of the passengers upon their long voyage. The *Coromandel* is a finely-proportioned vessel, of 765 tons register. She has an elegant poop, and is seven feet between decks. Her destination is Adelaide and Sydney, for which places all her berths are engaged; and she sailed, we believe, on Wednesday. Captain Brown, the Commander, presided; and the party, among whom were several of the principal passengers, spent a few hours together very agreeably. Mr. Gilchrist Whicker, who has chartered the *Coromandel*, stated on the occasion that he was the first to suggest the plan of conveying respectable emigrants at a uniform rate of twenty guineas for each passenger, providing the emigrants with everything on the voyage—bedding as well as provisions, the ship being of the most approved construction, and the provisions being most liberal, as well as of the best description. His plans had so well succeeded as to give him confidence in carrying them out on a more extensive scale, and he was determined to use all his efforts to promote emigration at the least possible cost and discomfort to those who, from choice or necessity, determined on self-expatriation. The last Report of the Emigration Commissioners states that in 1848 no fewer than 115 ships sailed for the Australian colonies, with 28,158 emigrants; in 1847 less than 5000 proceeded there, showing an enormous increase; and, from what we hear, the emigration for 1849 is likely far to exceed that of the last three years.

THE NECESSITY FOR ABATTOIRS.—On Monday afternoon a bullock broke loose from a slaughter-house in Aldgate, and dashed along Fenchurch-street, through Lombard-street, and Birchin-lane, knocking down one or two persons on the way. At the junction of Princes-street with the corner of Threadneedle-street, a gentleman had a most hair-breadth escape of being gored. The angry animal butted with great force at him as he was standing at the corner of the street; but the horns coming in contact with the lamp-post, he escaped. Suddenly he rushed forward in the direction of Bartholomew-lane, where he knocked down an old man who was carrying a bag of cement, and who had a most fortunate escape. The animal then ran towards Broad-street, knocking down several other persons, most of whom received contusions more or less severe. He at last turned into Bishopsgate churchyard, where he was secured and afterwards slaughtered.

CAUTION TO INNKEEPERS.—At the Court of Inland Revenue, on Wednesday, several spirit-retailers were fined, under the recent act 11th and 12th Vict. c. 121, s. 12 and 16, for neglecting to enter in their stock-books an account of spirits received, and for not cancelling the permits or certificates received with the spirits.

CAUTION AGAINST RETAINING MONEY-ORDERS TOO LONG IN HAND.—The following notice has been issued by the Post-office authorities:—"By the 11th and 12th Vic. c. 88, it is enacted, that all money orders issued before the end of August, 1848, and not presented for payment before the end of August, 1849, shall be null and void. And by a regulation made under the authority of the same act by the Postmaster-General, with the consent of the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, every money-order issued subsequently to August 31, 1848, shall be void, unless presented for payment before the end of the twelfth calendar month after that in which it was issued. Thus, a money order issued in September, 1848, will lose all value unless presented for payment before the end of September, 1849."

BIRTHS AND DEATHS, &c., FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1849.—The births registered in the week were—Males, 703; females, 690; 1393. The deaths registered were—Males, 993; females, 974; 1967. It is unsatisfactory to observe that the constant increase of mortality, which commenced in the second week of July, was maintained in the week ending Saturday last. The deaths from all diseases in last week were 1967—a mortality nearly double the weekly average of the season, which is 1008. The progress of the total mortality is shown by the following numbers returned in the last four weeks:—1369, 1741, 1931, and 1967. The deaths from cholera, which in six previous weeks were 49, 124, 152, 339, 678, 783, increased in the last to 926. A feature worthy of notice in the present return, is the fact that while the mortality caused by cholera has increased, there has been simultaneously a decrease in the deaths attributed to diarrhoea; for whereas the deaths from this disease (including dysentery) were in four previous weeks 54, 100, 146, 238, in the last week they declined to 198—an amount which is nearly the same as in the corresponding week of the summer of 1846, and little more than that of the same week of 1843. It is shown, therefore, that the total mortality from diarrhoea, dysentery, and cholera, amounts in this return to 1124, while the average is only 92. Consequently the excess from the three epidemics exceeds, in some degrees, the increase above the average of the mortality from all causes, which is owing partly to the circumstance that the deaths from fractures, burns, and other injuries, registered in the week, were unusually few. Other epidemics besides those mentioned are under the average, with the exception of whooping-cough, which a little exceeds it. The mortality from cholera still predominates on the south side of the river; the deaths there, which in the preceding week were 514, rose in the last to 621. On the north side of the Thames, the deaths in the western districts were 88, showing an increase; in the northern 27, or nearly the same as in the former week; in the eastern 127, a slight increase; and in the central, which include St. Giles and St. George, Strand, Holborn, Clerkenwell, St. Luke, East London, West London, and City, there is a small decrease, the number being 90, though in the previous return there were 97 deaths. The greatest number in any district on the north side of the river is in West London, namely, 32. Of the southern districts, there were 67 in Bermondsey, 68 in Newington, 112 in St. George, Southwark, and 143 in Lambeth. The deaths in Rotherhithe are now comparatively few. The death of a man of 40 years in Brompton was caused by erysipelas of both legs, of putrid character (after five days' illness), caught from sleeping with a child who suffered from the disease.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The daily mean of the barometer was highest on Thursday, when it was 29.965. The mean of the week was 29.793. The temperature was under the average of the corresponding days of seven years on every day except Thursday. The highest in the shade was on Thursday, namely, 74 deg. 5 min. The mean temperature of the week was 65 deg. 5 min.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE "AJAX" STEAM GUARD SHIP.—A trial of this, the third of the completed "block ships," took place on Monday, at Portsmouth, under the superintendence of the Rear-Admiral Superintendent of the Dockyard. The ship steamed out of the harbour at about eleven o'clock, closely followed by the attendant tug, to render aid in the event of accident or derangement of the machinery. There was a large and distinguished circle of scientific officers and gentlemen on board the ship, amongst them Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B.; Captain Austin, C.B.; Captain Chads, C.B.; Captain Stevens, R.N.; Captain Purcell, R.N.; Andrew Murray, Esq., chief engineer of her Majesty's dockyard; John Fincham, Esq., master shipwright, ditto; James Brown, Esq., master attendant ditto, &c. The ship seemed to be going about six knots in the harbour, with the tide running out, and on the measured knot in the Solent she went at the average rate of seven and a half knots, full pressure, which is at about the same rate as *La Hogue* on her passage from the Thames to Spithead. The object in originating such ships was to provide them with an auxiliary power to accomplish only about four knots in speed to enable them to counteract the effect of calms in going into or getting out of action or in working off shore. However, by using only as much power as may be actually required when circumstances as described, the expenditure of fuel and the wear and tear of the ship may be saved.

The friends of the late Vice-Admiral Ross have commenced a subscription for the purpose of erecting a monument to his memory, in the chapel of the Dockyard at Plymouth, where he was the resident commissioner, and subsequently superintendent, for many years. About £80 have been already subscribed for the purpose at Plymouth.

THE WAR MEDAL.—It is understood that the Government have consented to give further retrospective effect to the grant of a medal, and that this new arrangement will include the campaign in Egypt.

THE RETIREMENT SCHEME FOR COAST-GUARD OFFICERS.—The following are the regulations to be observed in carrying out and maintaining the retired list for Lieutenants of the Royal navy serving in the coast-guard, authorised by Treasury letter, May 31, 1849:—"The retired list is to be limited to 30 Lieutenants; the first 10 to receive £30 per annum each; the remaining 20 to receive £20 per annum each. The qualification shall not be less than ten years of creditable and approved service in the coast-guard. No officer shall be eligible for this retirement until, from advancing years, or failure of health, he is no longer capable of performing efficiently the duties of a chief officer in the coast-guard, to be certified to the board by the Comptroller-General of the Coast-guard. No officer to be entitled to benefit by this measure who quitted the coast-guard prior to the date authorising the same (viz. 31st May, 1849). No officer who may hereafter re-enter the coast-guard to be allowed to reckon former service as part of the required ten years. Time served as Lieutenant in command of a cruiser to reckon as coast-guard time. No officer to be continued on the retired coast-guard list after receiving promotion to Commander's rank, or being appointed to the out-pension of Greenwich Hospital. The officers will succeed by rotation to the £30 per annum list, as vacancies occur."

BARRACKS.—According to an official return, it is shown that in Great Britain there are 102 permanent and 16 temporary barracks, constructed to contain 2626 officers and 57,562 men; and in Ireland there are ninety-eight permanent and eleven temporary barracks, constructed to contain 1638 officers and 33,504 men.

ARMY PRIZE MONEY.—An account has just been printed of the unclaimed army prize money from the 19th January, 1809, to the 31st December, 1848, and directed to be annually laid before Parliament. On the debtor side it appears that the amount arising from forfeited and unclaimed shares of prize money, grants, &c., was £1,094,632 5s. 10d.; and from dividends or interest of money invested in the public funds, £232,710 0s. 4d., making together, £1,327,342 5s. 2d. On the credit side, the account stands thus:—£1,000 paid to claimants, £677,955 12s. 7d.; by expenses, £57,724 9s. 4d.; by sums paid for Chelsea Hospital, in diminution of the annual vote, £586,117 15s. 10d.; and balance, £5544 10s. 3d.

On Wednesday a second steam yacht, built for the purpose of plying on Windermere Lake, was launched at Low Wood Hotel.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

PRIEROGATIVE COURT.

IN RE MARY RUSH, DECEASED.—On Tuesday Dr. Addams renewed his application, made on a former day, in reference to a will upon which probate had been granted. The testatrix was Mrs. Mary Rush, the mother of the murderer of Messrs. Jermy, in Norfolk, who propounded the will in question, purporting to be that of his deceased mother, in which he had altered the original disposition of the testatrix's property; and which, on the affidavit of Emily Sandford, was asserted to have been forged by Rush. The Court, on a former day, had declined revoking its act upon the sole evidence of Emily Sandford. He now offered affidavits made by two gentlemen of high respectability, and he had no doubt the Court would grant the application.—The Court was satisfied with the evidence before it, and granted the application, revoking the will propounded, and admitting the one now offered.—The children are the legatees under the will. By it they are to receive their legacies upon their arriving at age. By the forged will they would not receive their legacies until the youngest child arrived at the age of twenty-one.

POLICE.

CHARGE OF BIGAMY AGAINST LOLA MONTES.

This lady, who is also known as the Countess of Landsfeldt, was on Monday last brought before the Bench, at Marlborough-street Police Office, charged with the offence of bigamy, in marrying lately Mr. Heald, a young officer in the Guards. The office was crowded.

About half-past one o'clock, the Countess of Landsfeldt, leaning on the arm of Mr. Heald, her present husband, came into court, and was accommodated with a seat in front of the bar. Mr. Heald also was allowed to have a chair beside her. The lady appeared quite unembarrassed, and smiled several times as she made remarks to her husband. She was stated to be twenty-four years of age on the police-sheet, but has the look of a woman of at least thirty. She was dressed in black silk, with close-fitting black velvet jacket, a plain white straw bonnet trimmed with blue, and a blue veil. In figure she is rather plump, and of middle height; of pale dark complexion; the lower part of the features symmetrical, the upper part not so good, owing to rather prominent cheekbones, but set off by a pair of unusually large blue eyes, with long black lashes. Her reputed husband, Mr. Heald, is a tall young man, of juvenile figure and aspect, with straight hair, and small light brown mustachios and whiskers, and *nez retroussé*.

Mr. Clarkson, who appeared for the prosecution, stated that the proceedings were instituted at the instance of Miss Heald, the aunt, and for some time guardian of the estate, of the young man who has married the "Countess," and who is the son of the late well-known Mr. James Heald, of the Chancery bar. The ground of the charge was that the "Countess" is the wife of Thomas James, now Captain in the 21st Regiment of Bengal Native Foot, who is at this time with his regiment in India; and that, knowing her husband, Captain James, was alive, or that every reasonable ground existed for believing he was alive, she, on the 19th of July last, contracted another marriage with the "young gentleman" of the Guards, who has got property to the amount of £6000 and £7000 a year. At the time of his marriage, Mr. James was a Lieutenant in the regiment of which he is now captain, and to which he has always belonged. He was married in Ireland, and from the certificate of the clergyman who married him at Meath, in that country, it appeared that, on the 23rd of July, 1837, Thomas James, of the East India Company's Service, a Lieutenant of the 21st Regiment, was married to Rose Anna Gilbert, spinster, the lady at the bar. She accompanied Mr. James to India, and subsequently returned, a divorce having been obtained *à mensâ et thoro*.

The present proceedings were without the consent of Mr. Heald.

The following evidence was adduced. Miss Heald, an aged lady, was called. She said: My name is Susannah Heald, of Headington Grove, Harncliffe, Lincolnshire. I am unmarried, and am sister to the late Mr. George Heald, Chancery barrister. The young gentleman is my nephew, and son of my late brother. He has a commission in the army. I was appointed as his guardian by the Court of Chancery. He became of age in January last. I have felt it to be my duty to prosecute this inquiry.

Thomas Howard Montague, clerk in the Consistory Court, produced the record of the proceedings in the suit James v. James. The decree of the Court was a divorce from bed and board. Witness had a copy of the sentence.

The Countess of Landsfeldt, with an impatient gesture, said, "I don't deny it." Mr. Clarkson read the decree of separation, which was dated the 15th of December, 1842. It decreed that Thomas James and Eliza Rosa Anna James be separated, but that neither party have power to contract another marriage during lifetime.

Frederick Danvers, clerk in the East India House, produced a copy of the return of the effective state of the army in India, made up to the 13th of June last. At the period of that return Captain James was alive, and in India with his regiment.

The marriage with Mr. Heald having been proved, Police Sergeant Gray: I am a police sergeant in the detective force. I took the Countess into custody this morning, about nine o'clock, at No. 27, Half-moon-street. The Countess was in the passage, just about to get into her carriage. I told her she must consider herself in my custody on a charge of bigamy, also having intermarried with Mr. Heald, her former husband, Captain James, being alive. The Countess replied she had been divorced from Captain James by act of Parliament. The Countess said, "I don't know whether Captain James is alive or not, and I don't care. I was married in a wrong name, and it was not a legal marriage. What will the King say? Lord Brougham was present when a divorce was granted, and Captain Osborne can prove it."

Inspector Wall confirmed the police-sergeant's statement. Captain Charles Ingram commanded the *Larkins*, East India trader. Had brought Mrs. James from India. Had no doubt the lady in court was the same person, though since that time she had altered considerably. Had seen Captain James when he brought his wife on board. This was in the year 1841 or 1842, witness did not know which, but could easily refer to his books.

This was the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Bodkin appeared on behalf of the lady. As far as the proof had gone, he was willing to admit enough had been laid before the Court to justify further inquiry. At the proper time, however, he should be prepared to show that the marriage with Mr. Heald was a lawful act. It would seem that the lady had been married when about fifteen or sixteen years old, and that a divorce had taken place. It was evident that the lady had a strong impression that a divorce bill had been obtained in the House of Lords. This, however, might be a mistake into which the lady would be likely to fall, from her not being acquainted with our laws.

The case was remanded for further inquiry, the lady being released from custody on giving as bail for her appearance on a future day two sureties of £500 each, and herself £1000.

MANSION-HOUSE.

CAUTION TO RAILWAY TRAVELLERS.—A case of railway robbery was brought on Tuesday before Alderman Gibbs, which revealed, in the course of the evidence, a fact of some importance to the public. The prisoner, *Samuel Games*, a former servant of the Eastern Counties Railway, was charged by Mr. George Cole Francis, a farmer, from Yorkshire, with stealing a carpet-bag, containing property to the value of £5.—The prisoner was committed for trial.—Some of the officers present said it was now become a common custom with thieves to travel by railway, carrying with them a carpet-bag containing articles of no value, and seizing, at the first opportunity, any other that resembled it. On being taxed with the robbery, "an accidental mistake" is the excuse usually advanced, and often with success, for the premeditated theft.

GUILDHALL.

THE SECRETS OF TRADE.—On Wednesday, two men, named *Richard Hayes* and *Robert Nixon*, were placed at the bar for the fourth time, under the following circumstances:—Mr. George Flintoff, of 153, Fleet-street, bookseller, said that on Thursday, the 19th July, he missed some books from his shop window, and had hand-bills printed and circulated, in consequence of which a Mr. Eumpas, of Oxford-street, sent word to say that he had purchased one of them, "Gibbon's Rome," at the same time giving a description of the party. Witness, after some trouble, succeeded in tracing Hayes to the White Horse public-house, in Poland-street, where he charged him with stealing the book, which he denied, saying that he had bought it of a man with whom he had dealt for two years, in a public-house. That man proved to be the prisoner Nixon. Several witnesses were in attendance who had purchased books of the prisoner, and Mr. Spokes, a bookseller in Holborn, and Mr. Flintoff, identified the books as so sold as having been stolen from them. A rather amusing scene arose on a question being put to the persons buying, whether they ought not to have had some suspicion, when the books were offered for sale, that they could not have been come by honestly, the losers of the property contending that Hayes was no buyer at sales, and therefore they should have been wide awake on the subject; while the purchasers, with equal warmth, said that they had known him for years in the trade, and had seen him purchase chase books, and from that fact they had no suspicion. Hereupon Mr. Flintoff and Mr. Spokes retorted that certainly he had now and then bought a shilling book, but he did not belong to "the family." Upon which the Court, much to the amusement of the persons present, were a little enlightened upon the subject of book auctions or "knock ins," as they are technically termed, from which it would appear that the booksellers were known by the name of "the family," while such as Hayes, and persons like him, were called "lamb." When a gentleman's library was to be disposed of, an understanding was come to between "the family" and "the lambs," that the latter, for a consideration, should abstain from attending to bid while "the family" attended the auction, and perhaps one or two of them would bid for the whole lot, which, when knocked down, were afterwards conveyed to a public-house near at hand, and a distribution took place amongst them by sale, which was called the "profit and loss," or "knock ins," inasmuch as each party suited himself with respect to what books he wanted in this competition amongst themselves; the overplus or profits were divided amongst them, and a certain sum given to each "lamb," who would sometimes purchase a few books, that "the family" thought beneath their notice, for a shilling or two. Hayes, in defence, still persisted that he purchased the "History of Rome" and the "Pickwick Papers" from Nixon, while he strenuously denied everything proved against him; but on its being shown that he was a well-known thief, and had been transported, he confessed that he had been a bad character, but was now an honest man.—Alderman Carden, after taking a great deal of pains with the case, ultimately sentenced them to two months' imprisonment each, Nixon as the thief, and Hayes as the receiver.



THE PROCESSION AT THE GRAND TRIUMPHAL ARCH IN UPPER BAGGOT-STREET, AT THE ENTRANCE OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN.—(SEE PAGE 84.)

THE
EARL OF CLARENDON.

GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK VILLIERS, Earl of Clarendon, G.C.B., Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, has long held a distinguished position in public estimation. Early attached to the diplomatic service, his Lordship became eventually Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Madrid, and gained considerable reputation by the ability he displayed in that arduous and important situation. After his return from Spain, he held office as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Lord Privy Seal. He succeeded Lord Besborough as Viceroy of Ireland, in 1847. His Lordship was born 26th of January, 1800, and inherited the family honours at the decease of his uncle, December, 1838. In the following year he married Lady Catherine Barham, daughter of the Earl of Verulam, and has issue several sons and daughters.

The pedigree of the Earl of Clarendon is a very interesting one. In the male line, his Lordship descends from Sir Edward Villiers, President of Munster, elder brother of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, the celebrated favourite of King James I.; and, through female heirship, from Henry Hyde, Earl of Rochester and Clarendon, whose father, Lawrence Hyde, first Earl of Rochester, was appointed in 1700 to the same office as that now so ably administered by his descendant, the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. This Earl of Rochester must not be confounded with the witty but prodigal bearer of the title at the licentious court of the merry Monarch. The latter was John Wilmot, a descendant of the Lord Wilmot of Athlone; whereas Lawrence Hyde was second son of the great Lord Clarendon, the historian of the Civil War. The title of Clarendon is derived from a spacious park, near Salisbury, noted as the place where Henry II. summoned the Great Council of Peers and Prelates, from which emanated the celebrated regulations so well known in history as "the Constitutions of Clarendon."

ROYAL VISITS TO
IRELAND.

The following record of Royal Visits previous to that of her present Majesty is of timely interest:—

October 18, 1171, Henry II. arrived at Crook, near Waterford, in Ireland, with a large army, having sailed two days previously from Milford Haven with a fleet of four hundred ships.

He proceeded immediately to Waterford, and from thence to Lismore, Cashel, and Carrick-on-Suir, receiving everywhere the submission of the Kings and chieftains of the country.



HIS EXCELLENCY THE EARL OF CLARENDON K.G. G.C.B. LORD-LIEUTENANT GENERAL, AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL, OF IRELAND.

He then marched with his army to Dublin, and kept the Christmas of 1171 there with the greatest magnificence, entertaining all the Irish chiefs, whom he astonished by his state and numerous retinue. Henry purposed to remain in Ireland during the ensuing summer, to effect the subjugation of the more remote parts; but, being summoned to Normandy to meet the Pope's nuncios, who had arrived to inquire into the death of Albecket, he left suddenly, sailing from Wexford on Easter Monday, April 12, and arrived the same day at Portlannau, in Wales.

John was the next Monarch who visited Ireland. Having plundered the Jews and other wealthy merchants of England, of money, to meet the expenses of his trip, he sailed from Haverfordwest with a large army, on June 3, 1210; and, after twelve days' passage, landed near Waterford; proceeding through Thomastown and Kilkenny, he hastened to Dublin, where he remained but two days, and then set out for the north. On the 19th of July he reached Carrickfergus, remaining there for ten days. He then returned to Dublin, through all the chief towns that lay in his route; and sailed from thence on the 24th of August, arriving safely, in two days, at Esgard, in Wales.

Nearly 200 years elapsed before another Sovereign visited Ireland. Richard II. arrived there, July, 1394, with a large army; and, having held his Court in great style in Dublin for nine months, returned again to England.

In 1399 this Monarch again went to Ireland with an immense army, accompanied by his uncles and Prince Henry, afterwards Henry V. of England. After five months spent in useless parade, he was suddenly summoned to England by the rebellion of Lancaster, by which event he lost his kingdom and his life.

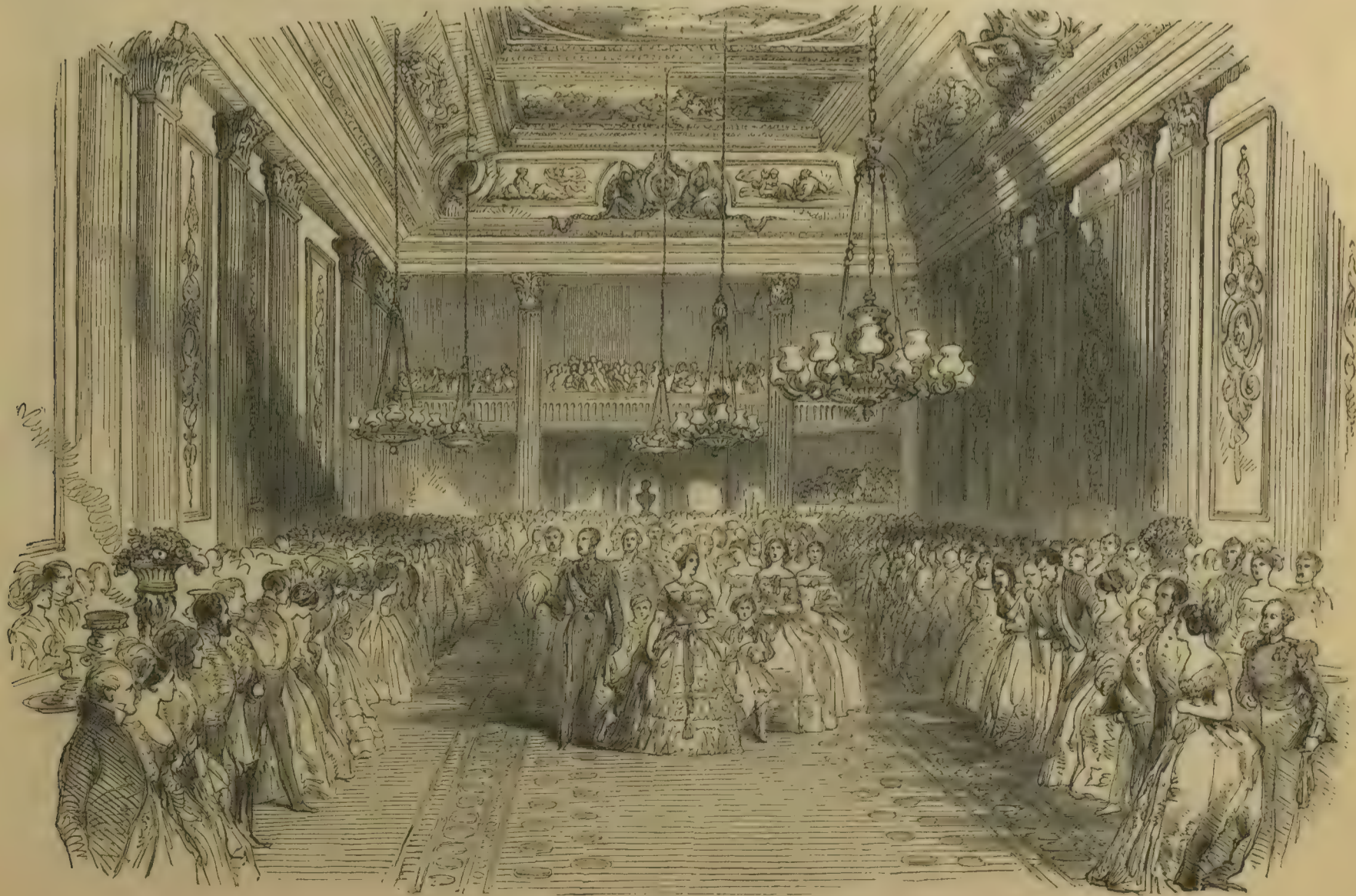
In March, 1689, James II. arrived from France at Kinsale, in the county of Cork, to make a last stand for his kingdom. Proceeding to Dublin he held a Parliament, and remained there until June, 1690, when he led out his army to meet William III., who was rapidly advancing towards him. The battle of the Boyne decided his fate, and he fled in haste to Waterford, where he embarked, July 3rd, for France, leaving his kingdom to his victorious son-in-law.

William III. arrived at Carrickfergus, June 16, 1690, and on the 1st of July fought the battle which decided the fate of Britain. After a short stay he left to take possession of his English throne; and it was not until George the Fourth's visit, in 1821, that Ireland was honoured again with the presence of Royalty. July 31, 1821, the King sailed from Portsmouth in the Royal yacht, but, owing to unfavourable weather, did not arrive in Ireland until August 12. Here he remained until the 6th of September, when he embarked in state at Kingstown. The public demonstrations with which it was intended to receive the King were in some degree prevented by the Queen's death, which took place during his Majesty's voyage.

It is curious, that, during the greater number of Royal visits to Ireland, the weather should have been unusually boisterous and unpropitious.

We have said nothing of Cromwell's invasion, because it cannot be looked upon as a Royal one; besides, it is remembered in Ireland only with horror and would stir up feelings there which had better be permitted to slumber.

The Monarchs who visited Ireland previous to their accession to the throne we shall content ourselves with naming; they were, John, Edward I., Henry V., Henry VIII., and William IV.



SAINT PATRICK'S HALL IN THE CASTLE, DUBLIN.

SAINT PATRICK'S HALL.

Through this superb apartment her Majesty passed to hold the Drawing-room, in the Throne Room of the Castle. The Hall is a very fine room, 82 feet long, 41 feet wide, and 39 feet high. The ceiling is painted and divided into three parts; the central one, which is circular, represents George the Third, supported by Liberty and Justice; the rectangles at each end exhibit, the one, the Conversion of the Native Irish by Saint Patrick; the other, the Submission of the Irish Chieftains to Henry the Second.

MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA IN DUBLIN.—A series of Italian operas will be given in Dublin in September on a grand scale. The artists engaged are Mdle. Corbari, Mdle. Luigia Corbari, and Mdle. Alboni; Mr. Sims Reeves, Signori Bartolini, Polonini, and Tagliafico. Benedict will be the conductor. The party will also give concerts in Scotland and the large towns of England.

ITALIAN OPERA IN ST. PETERSBURGH.—The engagements for the season 1849 and 1850, beginning in October next, comprise Grisi, Madame Frezzolini, Mdle. Corbari, and Mdle. de Meric; Mario and Gardoni, tenors; Coletti and Tamburini, baritones; Rossi, basso comico; and Signor Tagliafico, basso profondo.

ITALIAN OPERA AT THE HAVANNAH.—The season will commence in the autumn, with Mdle. Steffanoni, Madame Bosio, and Mdle. Costine, prime donne; Signor Bellini, comprimone; Salvi, Ferretti, and Lorini, tenors; Badiali and Corradi-Sottoli, as baritones; and Marini, basso profondo. Signor Bottessini, the contra-bassist, is the director and conductor.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

"Linda di Chamouni" has been played once more by Madame Sontag, and with increased power and dramatic energy. This opera, never successful with any singer we remember—at least, never a triumph—has been made to draw the largest audiences. There is something of analogy, which comes home to the feelings of the audience sooner or later, betwixt the story of Linda, a village maiden, who conquers a title, and that of Madame Sontag; and certainly no one but her has ever represented so truthfully on the stage both portraits, that of pastoral simplicity, and that of high born elegance. The charm of Mdme. Sontag's talent, and her away over the public, must naturally increase. Her style is of that exquisite finish, that the little delicacies, the minute traits, whether of vocal or dramatic feeling, are not observed at first, and, when once detected, they afford the key to other latent perfection.

A violent cold in the head has prevented Madame Sontag re-appearing this week in the "Nozze di Figaro," now deferred until next week. "Don Giovanni" has been replaced on the bills. The cast, with such singers as Alboni, Parodi, Gulliani, Coletti, and Gardoni, is perfection itself, and the new dramatic interpretation given to the *mise en scène* completes it. But truly it would be worth a visit to the theatre only to behold Lablache in *Leporello*. His agility of person as well as of voice, his constant flow of the richest humour, never trenching on the vulgar, creates, each time you behold them, greater astonishment. Lablache's interpretation of the part of *Leporello* is not only in keeping with the libretto of Da Ponte, but with the original comedy of Tirso de Molina. In Spain, in the version of the monkish legend, the ridiculous is, on the stage, curiously mixed up with the melo-dramatic. *Don Juan* invites the statue to supper, and the statue, as that of a courteous nobleman should, in its turn invites the libertine to a feast in the churchyard. The man of stone gives him a supper on a tombstone beneath his own monument in the churchyard; the black figures on his cenotaph descend and help them to the dishes. *Don Juan* asks for wine; and when the goblet is handed to him, and he drinks, it turns into flame. Then it is that the unrecognisable scotter, *Don Juan*, asks the statue for the shake of the hand—of the right hand of fellowship; and then he himself feels he is turning into stone. Despair seizes him—the Satanic imps spring up, and all descend together into the inferno.

Lablache's acting is in keeping with the Spanish style. He is the *gracioso*; his terror is as real as it is laughable; and instead of taking from the terrors of the drama, only adds to them by contrast. On Tuesday he was in most admirable fooling, whilst his singing is such as he alone can produce.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

On Saturday night the "Huguenots" of Meyerbeer was performed for the twelfth time this season. Grisi's *Valentina*, Mario's *Raoul*, Marini's *Marcel*, and Angeli's *Page* reaped their usual harvest of honours. The opera was altogether splendidly executed, and the delight of the audience proved that the great success of "Le Prophète" had not diminished in any degree the popularity of the "Huguenots."

The sixth representation of "Le Prophète," on Tuesday night, surpassed in the perfection of the *ensemble* every previous performance. A decided improvement was evident in many portions of the sublime work, which daily makes way in public estimation. Like all Meyerbeer's productions, more than one hearing is requisite to comprehend his colossal conceptions and elaborate details. There is not a bar of the exquisite instrumentation which has not its meaning and bearing on the action of the opera; and so varied and ever-changing are the subjects, that constant attention is required not to miss the beauties of the orchestration. The general impression is now that the first act is as dramatic and powerful as the two last acts. There has been a marked reaction certainly in respect to the first act, which was comparatively but coldly appreciated on the first night. The concentration of the interest in "Le Prophète" is one of its finest attributes. We still think that the *disentertainment* of the second act, however indispensable to please a Parisian audience, might be considerably curtailed; and, indeed, if confined to the "Quadrille des Patineurs," would be amply sufficient. The solemnity which Mario now infuses into the finale of this act, whilst singing the "Prayer," and the intensity which he throws into the song of triumph, in ordering the march on Munster, create the most powerful sensation. Mario's magnificent voice, and intellectual and impassioned acting in *Jean de Leyden*, render the impersonation one of the most remarkable performances of the modern lyric stage. Since the great days of Nourrit and Duprez, nothing so vivid, striking, and truthful has been seen as Mario's *Jean de Leyden*. The touching and beautiful delineation of *Fides* by Viardot is evidenced in the sympathies and tears of her auditory. Her histrionic and vocal genius has

soared to sublimity; the holy sentiment of maternal love elevates this character, and Viardot's assumption invests it with the most intense interest. Her classical and commanding attitudes in the air of imprecation tell with thrilling effect. The coronation scene between her and Mario is so terribly in earnest, and is so exciting, that the audience is apt to overlook her wonderful powers in the prison scene during the opening scene and subsequent duo with Mario. After the heart-stricken mother has pardoned the Prophet, *Fides*'s blessing of the erring son is given with graphic force by Viardot. Mario's final drinking song, "Beviam," nightly encored, is one of those catching melodies which irresistibly haunts the memory; it is sung by him with astounding energy, despite of the fatigue of such a long and arduous part. Owing to an attack of inflammation in the throat, Miss Catherine Hayea was compelled to omit nearly the whole of her music on Tuesday night, and she could only come on the stage in the first act, having kindly consented in order to prevent a change of opera. We regret this indisposition of the fair *artiste*, as she was making great progress in the part of *Iberta*.

HAYMARKET.

The Adelphi company commenced their campaign at this theatre on Monday, according to announcement, with "The Green Bashes," "A most unwarrantable intrusion," and "The Dancing Barber."

ASTLEY'S.

On Monday, after the military spectacle of "Mooltan and Goojerat," M. Jean Klare re-appeared in "Le Globe Roulant." A new equestrian *bal masqué* was produced, with a *pas de quatre*, the characters in costumes from "Le Prophète." The performances included fifty horses and ponies, with, it is stated, every equestrian and gymnastic *artiste* in the establishment. The effect was gorgeous. During the week, too, Marie Macarte and Herr Henrie have both exhibited their wonderful and beautiful equestrian feats.

BURFORD'S PANORAMA.

A view of the Valley and City of Cashmere—from the drawings of G. T. Vigne, Esq.—is now exhibiting at this establishment. It has peculiar claims on the public patronage, being indeed a beautiful gallery picture, painted in the finest oil colour and varnish, and highly interesting by association.

"Who has not heard," says Moore—

Of the vale of Cashmere,
With its roses the brightest that earth ever gave;
Its temples, and grottoes, and fountains as clear
As the love-lighted eyes that hang over its wave?

Here is the whole poetic scene realised—the Arcadia of Asia, perchance of the world! The Mahomedans believe it to be the first Paradise; the Hindu declares that there, countless ages back, the world was renewed by the creation of man. Picturesque mountains, richly-clothed hills, lakes and rivers, the majestic and the lovely—here combine, with a delicious climate, to make the spot a perfect garden, blessed with an eternal spring. The floating gardens, so numerous on the lakes, are prominent objects, and, with the city and the valley, repose in the soft sunlight; while the windings of the river Jylum, or the Augustan Hydaspes, with its well-adjusted proportions, suggest to the mind that Art has here come to the help of Nature, and ornamented the landscape with her finest care.

The scene is varied by some human figures, exhibiting the picturesque and splendid costume of the Sikh chiefs, together with groups of Europeans, including Mr. Vigne himself, Lord Arthur Hay, Captain Cunningham, Lord Elphinstone, Hon. C. S. Hardinge, Dr. Henderson, and Colonel Sir C. M. Wade, C.B.; and certain native accessories, such as the "Women of Kashmir and Lidak," and the "Shepherds from the Mountains of the East;" all which impart animation and motion to the else quiet retreat, where the soul might slumber in a voluptuous dream for ever. We can emphatically commend this delightful scene to the lover of natural beauty. While contemplating it, however, it will be well to recollect that, within the last twenty years, it has suffered from earthquake, from pestilence, and from famine; and that, completely subjugated by the Sikhs, it is now in the greatest possible degradation and poverty.

ROME.—At the Polytechnic Institution on Tuesday, we were introduced to an interesting series of twelve dissolving views representative of the Eternal City. We are glad to record that a hint of ours, suggested a week or two ago, has been apparently taken. The exhibition was accompanied by an explanatory discourse, well delivered by Mr. J. Russell. The lecture was abundant in knowledge of the subject. Toulon, Civita Vecchia, the villa of Monte Maria, the Tiber, the Bridge and Castle of St. Angelo, Mount Aventine, Ponte Molle, Ancona, the Piazza del Popolo, and Ferrara, are among the views exhibited.

MUSICAL REVIEW.

LEZIONI DI CANTO DI GIACENTO MARRAS. Leader and Cock.

Signor Marras has been long known in this country as one of our most popular concert singers. A deficiency of physical power has alone prevented him from occupying a prominent position on the lyric stage; but his refined and finished style of vocalization has gained him deserved fame; and, as a singing-master, his abilities have been much in request in the aristocratic circles. He has now given to the world the fruits of his long experience, in two books of lessons, for the exercise of the voice. These lessons are not a series of dry and monotonous *sol-fa* exercises, but are elegant vocal compositions, with poetry, for the effective interpretation of every style, whether it be sacred, dramatic, chamber, or national music. Signor Marras assigns the following just reasons for his system:—"I consider that to take from the study of the voice the delightful expression of the words, is to deprive it of its greatest charm: their happy interpretation not only increases the natural beauties of the voice, but gives rise to that deep feeling which is the origin of the sweetest accents, and by which both voice and style are spontaneously elevated to the sublime."

In looking over these lessons, their graceful feeling cannot be mistaken; and the object of the composer to render the study of singing poetical, instead of heavy, mechanical, and tiresome, has been ably accomplished. There is, however, one suggestion we would make to Signor Marras, for his adoption when he will have to publish a fresh edition of his admirable work: translations should be given of the Italian directions at the head of each lesson, and of the words. The circulation of the "Lezioni" can now only be confined to the students acquainted with Italian, or having an Italian professor as master; but the instructions, if printed in English, would render the book accessible to the musical world in general.

OUR MAGAZINE COLUMN FOR AUGUST.

DESERTED SPA.

Poor, pretty, gay, melancholy Spa! It is like a funeral festivity at which people make merry over the dead. The glory of Spa has long since gone by. Sir Francis Head gave it the finishing blow—the last knock on the head. All the world used to go to Spa formerly; all the world goes now to Nassau, where they have already added a new brünnen to the old list, or to Kissingen or Graefenberg. Spa, that once attracted the whole fashion of Europe, is now merely the spectre of its ancient self; retaining the outlines of its old charms, its air of elegance and jaunty grace, as far as a skeleton can be supposed to represent the brightness and vivacity of youth. Spa still has its visitors from different countries, but only just enough to indicate its decline. The famous Reicaut is still here, but it is almost empty. The promenades are still preserved, but the crowds that once animated them are gone. The change is striking, looking back upon what Spa once was. A hundred years ago, all diseases, from the spleen upwards, were sent to Spa. The grand tour was nothing if it did not include Spa. The education of a gentleman of high breeding was unfinished if he had not visited Spa. All the crowned heads of Europe made pilgrimages to Spa. Peter the Great derived so much benefit from the waters that he built a pump-room and a colonnade over the Pouhon spring in testimony of his gratitude. The Duchess of Orleans, wife of Egalité, in like manner erected a little *souvenir*, which, being destroyed in course of time, was replaced by Louis Philippe. Spa was the rendezvous of kings and ministers—the only rendezvous where conflicting interests met on a neutral ground. All the old comedies abounded in pleasant allusions to Spa, which was as essential to the fashionable life of the day as Epsom or Tunbridge at home. There is nothing of all this left but the name.—*Bentley's Miscellany*.

MUSICAL COMPETITIONS IN BELGIUM.

In conformity with a lively Belgian custom, one day of the late Kermesse of Mechlin, on July 2, was devoted to grand musical competitions. Every town and village has its harmonic society; and upon such occasions as these each musical confraternity, with band playing and colours flying, marches into the place from every adjacent one, and the rivalry that ensues between these various bodies gives rise to some twelve hours' unremitting performance of symphonies of almost invariable merit. Daily concerts, also, took place in the Botanical Gardens; not, as such a name generally implies, huge collections of dunn, dusky plants, of monotonous aspect and medicinal value; but agreeable pleasure-grounds, of some extent and variety, lying on the banks of the Dyle, the sluggish waters of which derive just here a little ruffling, and impart a pleasant freshness, from the gyrations of two or three huge old mill-wheels. Pieces of artificial water, a rustic bridge, a fine conservatory, rich flowering shrubs, and a collection of aquatic and other birds, are amidst the adornments of this "pleasance;" which, during the heats of summer, affords combinations of fragrance, shade, and verdure, most grateful to the senses. To these gardens the music of a military band attracted every day crowds of holiday-seekers; and, on the last day of the *fêtes*, an evening entertainment, in the style of Vauxhall—combining brilliant illuminations and fireworks—pleasantly wound up a week's festivity, the noticeable and pleasing feature of which was, the thorough heartiness with which, at a period of almost universal discord and convulsion, a yet unrevolutionised, and wisely contented population, unreservedly yielded itself up to rejoicing and harmless festivity, without a seeming care for the present, or anxiety for the future.—*Dolman's Magazine*.

ARISTOPHANES AND THE "JOHN BULL" NEWSPAPER.

The thing most like Aristophanes that has occurred within our remembrance is the *John Bull* newspaper of fifteen or twenty years back. There is not, of course, the same vein of high ideal comedy; but there is all the habitual contempt with which the practical man, the man who sees good society, regards dreamers and experimentalists on the one side, and the swinish multitude on the other; there is the wild strength of animal spirits, fancying itself omnipotent, recklessly endeavouring to laugh down public opinion and repress unwelcome movements by epigrams and parodies; above all, there is the unscrupulous riot of assault on the character of individuals, private as well as public, within, and the Bible and Crown without. Theodore Hook had many good points, over and above his extraordinary power of humour, and we feel that Aristophanes must have had many too; but no one would think of extolling the journalist for his keen moral perception, scrupulous candour, or zealous regard for religion; and that judgment must be far more penetrating, that charity far more simple-hearted and comprehensive than ours, that can discover any traces of virtues so exalted in the author of the "Clouds."—*Fraser's Magazine*.

THE FUNERAL AT SEA.

The passengers stood in a group beneath the quarter-deck, every one doing the best to attend, in spite of the unfavourable weather; while the crew were gathered in a half-circle beyond the captain and officers, to hear him read the service. The gale had somewhat lulled at the time, and it was clearer to the east; but to westward, in the obscure approach of sunset, a host of mighty clouds were rolled up from the dark blue horizon, till their rounded and many-figured summits, standing out in relief against an empty space of sky, were tinted with a lurid and brassy glow. The leaves of the prayer-book fluttered as the captain tried to keep his place, and all waited at intervals for a weather-roll that would allow him to resume. At another time the mainyard would have been respectfully backed till the moment of burial, but this could not be conveniently done on the present occasion. The chief parts only of the service were read; and, indeed, to omit these, in their solemn appropriateness, because of a mere gale of wind, would have been felt unworthy of brave seamen or good shipmates; nevertheless, all were glad when the Captain reached the close. At that minute the ship sank in a trough; the voice of the blast seemed to be stilled on deck, though whistling loudly through the upper spars and rigging. A thrill of awful emotion passed into one's spirit, as we heard distinctly the words, "Forasmuch then as it hath pleased Almighty God of his great mercy to take unto himself the soul of our dear brother here departed, we therefore commit his body to the deep." The ship rose high up on a vast wave, the voice of the captain blew away to leeward, but he made a sign with his hand to the men: the end of the grating flew up, and shooting from her uplifted side, feet foremost, the body, wrapped within its hammock, plunged far down into the long, yeasty sweep of the element below. The pale waters closed bubbling over, and it seemed as if at that instant a mighty hand threw upon it into the abyss, like the symbolic shower of earth, a green surge from the abundance of ocean, with a weltering splash far different from the rattle on a coffin lid; next moment it had swelled noiselessly up above our mainyard, and with heads uncovered did we listen in the hollow to that striking sentence—"to be turned into corruption, looking for the resurrection of the body (when the sea shall give up her dead), and the life of the world to come, through our Lord Jesus Christ." The captain closed the book. "Keep her away, my lad!" he shouted through his hand to the man at the wheel. "A bit of a pull on the weather mainbrace, men!" said he again; and in a short time the wind was found to have changed a point or two, so that one reef was shaken out of the topsails, and the ship, driven more swiftly, rose and fell less upon the seas, whose direction coincided more with hers.—*Fraser's Magazine*.

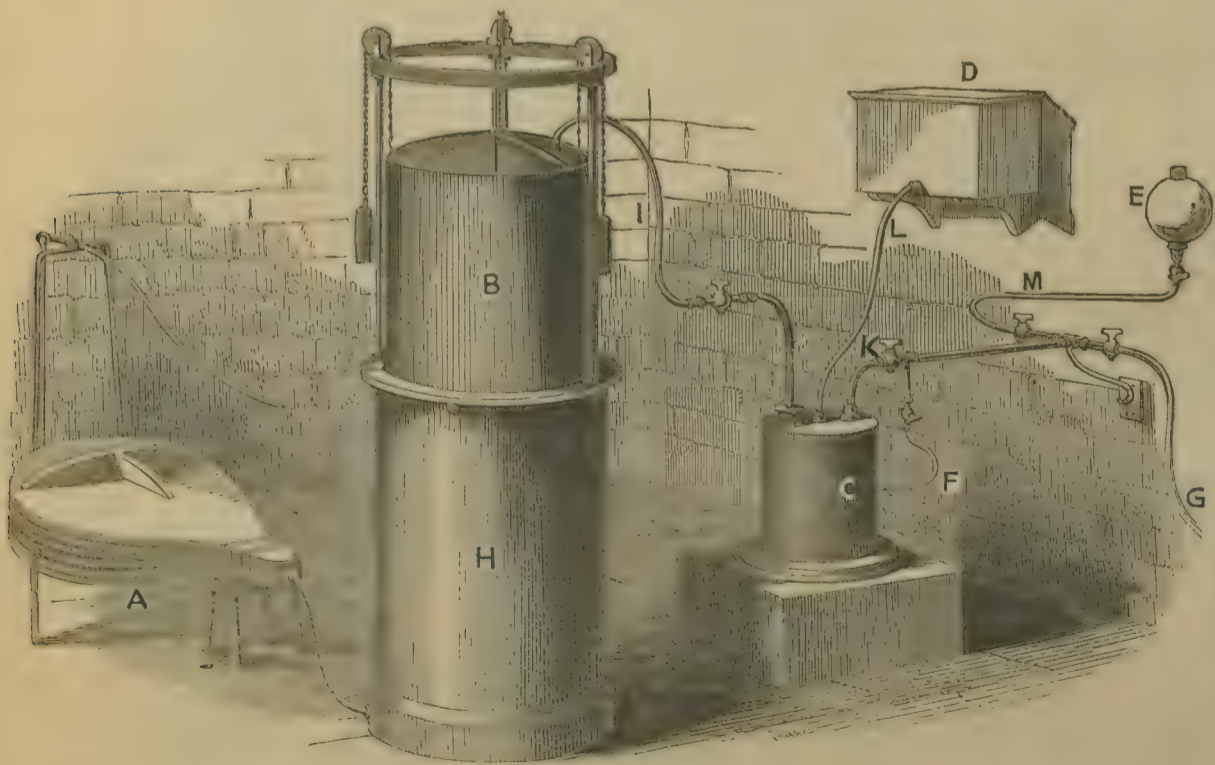
STATUE OF LORD GEORGE BENTINCK.

Mr. Campbell, the sculptor, is to execute the bronze statue of Lord George Bentinck, it is said, at a contract price of three thousand guineas, for the locality of Portman-square. We were rather amazed to hear that the committee of noblemen and others who subscribed the fund even openly avowed that the monument ought not to be decorative! and should be simply a bronze figure on a plain granite pedestal. Of course, those who "pay the piper" have a right to have any tune they please, but we should have expected that an aristocratic committee would have shewn a little more discrimination and better feeling for art than such an uninteresting decision as this manifests. The versatile abilities of Lord George obviously suggested a monument which should hand down to posterity some records of his zeal for agriculture, navigation, English sports, &c.; and we regret that the opportunity has been lost. Dukes and Lords have no right to deplore want of taste in their own country, when they actually resolve against encouraging it.—*Journal of Design*.

AN INCIDENT IN THE FRENCH REVOLUTION OF FEB., 1848. BY LOUIS BLANC. The deputation withdrew (from the House of Assembly), when an immense shout rose up from the Place de Grève. The people wanted to see the members of the Provisional Government: we came down to satisfy this desire. At the moment when we were forcing our way through the crowd heaped up on the staircase, a man with energetic demeanour, and whose sparkling eyes cast a wild glow over features of a cadaverous hue, rushed towards me, and grasping my arm with intense passion: "Thou art, then, a traitor, thou also?" For there were some who imputed it as a crime to me, not to seize that opportunity to overthrow those of my colleagues to whom others accused me of wishing, upon the wreck of their power, to strengthen and increase my own. In thinking of this injustice of political passions, I could not check a bitter smile, and this was all. When we had arrived on the platform, which had just been erected at the entrance of the Hôtel de Ville, I spoke to the Corporations to entreat them to withdraw in good order. They answered by a loud acclamation which saluted the Provisional Government; and immediately putting themselves in movement, they proceeded with an admirable solemnity towards the Column de la Bastille, across the silent and astonished city: the defile lasted several hours, and the last out of the 150,000 workmen who composed it, relates the *Moniteur*, were passing at five o'clock, before the *façade* of the Hôtel de Ville. Such was the day of the 17th of March, the greatest, perhaps, of all historical days remaining living in the memory of man.—*Louis Blanc's "New World."*

THE TEMPLE.

Those venerable inns which have the Lamb and Flag and the Winged Horse for their ensigns, have attractions for persons who inhabit them, and a share of rough comforts and freedom, which men always remember with pleasure. I don't know whether the student of law permits himself the refreshment of enthusiasm, or indulges in poetical reminiscences as he passes by historical chambers, and says, "Yonder Elton lived—upon this site Coke mused upon Lyttelton—here Chitty toiled—here Barnwell and Alderson joined in their famous labours—here Ryles composed his great work upon bills, and Smith compiled his immortal leading cases—here Gustavus still toils, with Solomon to aid him;" but the man of letters can't but love the place which has been inhabited by so many of his brethren, or peopled by their creations as real to us at this day as the authors whose children they were. And Sir Roger de Coverley walking in the Temple Garden, and discoursing with Mr. Spectator about the beauties in hoops and patches who are sauntering over the grass, is just as lively a figure to me as old Samuel Johnson rolling through the fog with the Scotch gentleman at his heels on their way to Dr. Goldsmith's chambers in Brick Court; or Harry Fielcing, with inked ruffles and a wet towel round his head, dashing off articles at midnight for the *Covent Garden Journal*, while the printer's boy is asleep in the passage.—*Pendennis*.



NEW DOMESTIC GAS-LIGHT APPARATUS.

NEW DOMESTIC GAS-LIGHT APPARATUS.

This new Light Apparatus is the invention of Mr. Mansfield. In the illustration A is a pair of bellows, worked by hand, or by any source of power, by which air is driven into B, a bell or gas-holder, which rises and falls in water contained in the vessel H. B, by its pressure, forces the air to flow through I, in a regular stream, into C, an air-tight metal vessel, containing some benzole, a highly volatile hydro-carbon. I passes into C, and dips into the liquid contained in it. The level of the liquid, which is continually removed by evaporation, is kept constant by means of another air-tight vessel, above C, which is enclosed in the box D. The pipe L, passing from the lower part of the vessel in D, enters C,

and (on the principle of the bird-fountain) maintains the height of the liquid in C always at the level of its mouth, so long as any liquid remains in the vessel in D. The mouth of L is an inch or two above the mouth of the pipe I, and is so placed that the bubbles of air from I cannot enter it (the mouth of L). The air having been thus "naphthalised" in C, passes off by the main (K) to the service-pipes (G and M), by which it is conducted to the burners—where, as at E, it is consumed, and may be turned on or off, or up and down, like common gas. The liquid in C becomes cooled by its own evaporation. The use of the small jet, F, directed against the side of C, is to supply the caloric carried off by this means—not to "heat" the vessel C, which need never be warmer than the temperature of the human body. The apparatus is supposed to be in a cellar; G leads off to the upper rooms of the house.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The following have been appointed the Commissioners to act under the Encumbered Estates Act (Ireland):—The Right Hon. John Richards, third Baron of her Majesty's Court of Exchequer in Ireland; Mountford Longfield, Esq., Q.C. and LL.D.; and C. J. Hargreave, Esq., conveyancer, of 69, Chancery-lane. Baron Richards will have £1500 per annum, instead of £3000 remaining on the bench.

The Rectory of Stanford Rivers, near Romford, Essex, has become vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr. Dowdell. It is worth £1007 per annum, and is in the gift of the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

The ravages of the present war in Hungary are bitterly experienced in Pesth and Buda, where provisions are extraordinarily dear; a pound of coffee costs from 3d. to 4s. (7½ to 10½); a pound of sugar from 4s. to 5s.; a potato 18c. to 20c. The cholera also continues to make great ravages.

The Jews of Buda have demanded that their property shall be valued, in order to prove that the contribution imposed on them by General Haynau will absorb all they have. They have announced their intention of proceeding to the United States.

M. Duchêne, responsible editor of *Le Peuple*, was on Saturday last, at Paris, again condemned by default to five years' imprisonment, and 6000f. fine, for having published articles on the 9th, 10th, and 11th May last, exciting the citizens to hatred of the Government, to civil war, disobedience to the laws, &c. M. Duchêne is in the prison of Sainte Pélagie, but, as on previous occasions, refused to attend the court.

A clerk in the Worcester post-office, named William Merrick, has been remanded upon a charge of stealing money letters.

On Friday week, as Lord John Scott was standing upon the race-course at Goodwood, a London pick-pocket advanced in front of his Lordship, and snatched his gold watch and chain, with which he was making off, when a party of soldiers on the ground came to Lord John's assistance, and the fellow was secured. Instantly a gang of about thirty rushed upon them, Lord John and the soldiers were beat off, the fellow rescued, and the party got clear away, carrying with them his Lordship's property.

A return "of the amount paid into the Treasury, in each year for the last five years, for the tax on dogs in England and Wales," gives for the year ending Jan. 5, 1845, £137,946; 1846, £136,037; 1847, £135,590; 1848, £137,774; 1849, £134,827.

The bill which was in Parliament to effect the abolition of the Grand Jury system within the metropolitan police district was amongst the measures abandoned for the present year.

The following robberies of plate were effected in the metropolis on Monday, viz.—the residence of the Hon. Mrs. Denman, 16, Eaton-square, was plundered of silver plate, valued at £90 (crest, a cat with a mouse in its mouth); from K. Ford Fortescue, Esq., No. 3, Gloucester-road, Peckham, a jewel-case, the contents valued at £300; and from Mr. Clark, at the same residence, plate, valued at £110.

James Galwey, Esq., of Dungarvan, has been appointed Inspector-General of Prisons in Ireland, in the room of Sir Nicholas Fitzsimon.

The King of Naples has lent his war-steamers *Delfino* to Austria, for the purpose of assisting in the blockade against Venice.

The King of Prussia has conferred the crosses of the orders of Military Merit and of the Red Eagle on the Prince of Prussia, and the latter order on the Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia.

The field batteries of the Royal Artillery were on Tuesday inspected at Woolwich, by Sir Thomas Downman, C.B., who expressed his satisfaction at the clean and soldier-like appearance of the men, and at the general order of their equipments.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, with that munificence which characterises her entire life, has presented the Rev. John Richard Rushton, B.D., incumbent of Hooknorton, Oxon, with £20, towards the repairing, &c. of his parish church.

On Tuesday evening, about nine o'clock, a fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Halliday, furniture dealer, of No. 82, Long-acre, which destroyed several hundred pounds' worth of property, and injured the wine-vaults of the adjoining house. The origin of the fire is not known.

In consequence of the increase of cholera, the general Board of Health has made additional provision in the medical service for the relief of the poor who may be attacked by the malady. The regulations extend both to town and country.

On Saturday, July 21, a bottle was washed on shore at Queensborough, Kent. It contained a slip of paper, evidently hastily torn off a serial publication, written with lead-pencil, and related to that ill-fated steam-ship the *President*, on board of which was the late lamented actor Power. It stated that the immediate destruction of the vessel and passengers was inevitable. The slip of paper is in the possession of the landlord of the first public-house, North-side, Queensborough.

Poor Wadlow, who for upwards of thirty years officiated as box-keeper at Her Majesty's Theatre, and in the same capacity at the French Plays since their establishment by Mr. Mitchell, died on Sunday morning, at his residence at Brompton, from an attack of apoplexy.

At Alton, on the Mississippi, such is the fear of the cholera, that the inhabitants have placed cannon on the wharf to prevent the landing of the emigrants until they have been quarantined.

Major-General Henry Daubenny, C.B., has succeeded to the £200 per annum reward for distinguished services, from the 26th of June. The services of the Major-General date from 1796, when he was employed at the taking of the Cape of Good Hope, and the capture of the Dutch fleet in Saldanha Bay. For many years subsequently he served in the East Indies, and on his return was sent with the expedition to Walcheren.

The Lords of the Admiralty have sanctioned the purchase of an organ for the use of the Royal Dockyard Chapel at Woolwich, but the cost of the instrument is not to exceed £60.

The new quay at Dover is so far finished, that, last week, the French mail packet embarked the mails and passengers at the low-water landing-quay, just constructed at the Boom-house. This quay, together with the deepening of the harbour's mouth, will form an important convenience both to the continental and coasting steamers, as it will allow them to land and embark passengers at all but dead low water.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Sir J. Duke, and suite, and several families of distinction, embarked at St. Katharine's Wharf on Saturday evening, on board the General Steam Navigation Company's steam ship, *Clarence*, for Edinburgh.

The merchant-ship the *Dreadnought* sailed on Tuesday from Gravesend, with 120 cabin, intermediate, and steerage passengers, for Port Natal, being the third vessel despatched this season for the rising colony of Natal, South Africa, by Mr. J. C. Byrne, since he obtained those concessions from the Emigration Commissioners, that have enabled him to confer land in the ratio of passage money, a steerage passenger acquiring 20 acres for £10, priority of choice being secured according to the date of entrance on each ship's books. The Commissioners have extended the concession so as to embrace 2000 adults, instead of 500, the original number.

There was launched on Saturday afternoon, from the building-yard of Mr. Robert Napier, Govan (Glasgow), a splendid new steam-ship, named the *Bolivia*. This fine vessel is the property of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company. She is built of iron; is 200 feet in length, 27 feet beam, measures 700 tons burden, and is propelled by side-lever engines of 300-horse power. She will be the largest vessel in the service.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint James Grignon, Esq., now British Vice-Consul at Venice, to be her Majesty's Consul at Portland, in the United States of North America.

An extensive flight of that somewhat rare and very curious bird, the common cross-bill, has just made its appearance in the fir plantations of Penenden-leath, Malstone. They were first seen on July 24, and appear to be family parties composed of parent birds and young ones of this year. These birds visit us at very irregular periods, and sometimes with intervals of many years.

The emigration from Clyde during the first six months of the present year has exceeded that of any former season. The numbers who have emigrated have been:—Cabin passengers, 317; steerage passengers, 10,243; total, 10,560. Of these, 7620 have gone to the United States, 2653 to Canada and the North American colonies, and the remainder to Australia, and the East and West Indies. The description of people emigrating has been much superior to those of former years.

The *Samuel Enderby*, belonging to the South Sea Whale Fishery Company, went down the river on Tuesday, and will call at Plymouth to embark Mr. Charles Enderby, F.R.S., appointed Governor of the Auckland Islands. The *Samuel Enderby* takes out an experienced surgeon for the service of the company, and one appointed by the Government for the Auckland Islands; also a surveyor and a number of artificers for the new colony. The Admiralty have issued instructions that the vessels of the Royal Navy on that station are to visit the Auckland Islands once a month.

The Queen, as Lady of the Manor of Salford, has consented to become the patroness of Salford Museum and Library. Prince Albert has also signified his intention of becoming the patron of the same institution.

Saturday being the first day of the oyster season, at six o'clock in the morning the sale of them commenced at Billingsgate and Hungerford-market, at each of which there was a very bountiful supply. At Billingsgate there were nearly thirty vessels from Feversham, Rochester, Scotland, and the south coast.

The Mayor of Birmingham has called a town's meeting on the subject of the Hungarian struggle for independence for Monday next. The resolution to his Worship was signed by several magistrates, eleven aldermen, twenty-two councillors, and a large number of the most respectable inhabitants of the borough. A meeting for the same purpose is also to take place in Derby.

At Chelmsford a committee has been appointed to consider the propriety and means of establishing baths, and wash-houses there. A dinner has been provided by Mr. Chancellor, who estimates the cost at between £300 and £400.

Madame Lebrun, celebrated for her attachment to the Queen Marie Antoinette, died a few days since at Dinan, France, at the age of 105 years. She preserved all her faculties to the last. She has left five orphans, the eldest of whom is 75 years of age.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Cambridge Undergraduate."—The second of your Enigmas is not only difficult, it is impossible. Some piece or Pawn has been omitted.

"Schach."—The Illustrated Gazette, of Leipzig, is certainly premature in announcing the abandonment of the match between London and Amsterdam by the Amsterdam Club. The contest still goes on, and we are not aware that the White have any intention of surrendering at present.

"Agricola."—The "Chess-Player's Handbook," price 5s., may be got through any bookseller.

"H. W."—Isle of Wight.—A private communication was forwarded. Did it reach you?

"M. P."—We have not space at this moment to give a classified list of the best players.

"An Oxford Graduate."—The solution of Mr. Bolton's celebrated three-move Problem was given in our last. Is the work of which you speak a translation by M. D. Cruz of the "Trevangadacharya Shastree?" If so, we are well acquainted with the whole of the Problems therein. Thanks for the offer, nevertheless.

"Mad."—1. We cannot tell. 2. Some players have much greater aptitude than others for solving Problems; and everything depends upon whether they are fairly solved from the diagram or the Chess-board without moving the pieces.

"C. W. R." and "Dudu."—In Enigma No. 469 place the White Q's Bishop at K R's 6th.

"A Novice."—See our notice to "C. W. R."

"M. M. P."—The following is the clever position alluded to:—White: K at his B 3d, R at Q B 6th, B at Q Kt 7th, Ps at K Kt 2d, K 3d, and Q Kt 5th. Black: K at Q 4th. White mates in five moves. It appeared in the Berliner Schachzeitung.

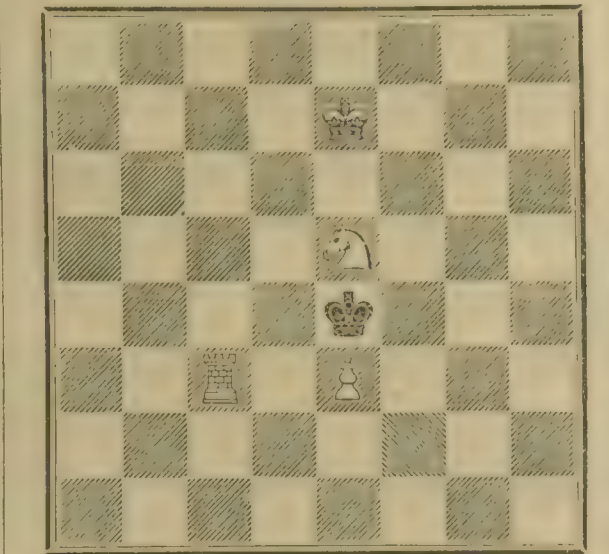
Solutions by "Miles," "True Blue," "Auld Roekie," "Mad," "Eliza," "Dere-von," "S. U.," "M. P.," "G. W.," "D. D.," "Dudu," "F. G. R.," "Phiz," "F. R. S.," "M. D.," "Rev. S. N.," "F. C.," "Chirurgus," "Otho," "W. L. Jun.," "Milo," "Rev. C. H. L.," are right. Those by "J. W.," "J. T. R.," "G. Z.," "G. P.," "W. M.," are all wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 289.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K sq (ch)	K to Q R 3d (best)	3. P to Q R 5th (ch)	K to Q B 2d
2. Kt to Q Kt 8th (ch)	K to Kt 3d	4. Q to K Kt 3d—Mate	

PROBLEM NO. 290.
By Mr. R. A. BROWN.

BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in five moves.

CHESS IN LIVERPOOL.

Instructive Game from a Match now pending between the Hon. Secretary of the London Chess Club, and the Hon. Secretary of the Liverpool Club.

(Irregular opening.)

WHITE. (Sec. Liverp. Club.)	BLACK. (Sec. Lond. Club.)	WHITE. (Sec. Liverp. Club.)	BLACK. (Sec. Lond. Club.)
1. P to K B 4th	P to Q 4th	24. Q R to B 3d	Kt takes K R
2. K Kt to B 3rd	P to Q B 4th	25. Q takes Kt (c)	P to K B 4th
3. P to K 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	26. Q to B 6th (ch)	R to Q 2d
4. B to Q Kt 5th	B to Q 2d	27. Q to K R 4th (ch)	R to K R sq
5. Castles	P to Q R 3d	28. Q to B 2d	Q to K 2d
6. B takes Kt	B takes B	29. P to Q 4th	P takes P
7. Q to K 2d	P to K 3d	30. Q takes P	R to Q B sq
8. P to Q Kt 3d	B to K 2d	31. P to Q B 4th	Q to B 4th
9. B to Q Kt 2d	B to B 3d	32. Q to B 3d	P takes P
10. Kt to K 5th	Q to Q Kt 3d	33. Kt takes P	P to Q Kt 4th
11. K to R sq	R to Q sq	34. Q to Q 3d (ch)	K to K 2d
12. P to Q 3d	K Kt to R 3d	35. Kt to K 6th	Q R to B 3d
13. Q Kt to Q 2d	Castles	36. R to B sq	Q to B 6th
14. Kt takes Q B	Q takes Kt (a)	37. Q to K 2d	Q to K Kt 6th (d)
15. B takes B	P takes B	38. P to K R 3d	R to Q B 6th
16. Q to K R 5th	Kt to B 4th	39. R to B 2d	R to Q B 8th (ch)
17. K R to B 3d	K R to K sq	40. R to B sq	Q takes K B P
18. P to K 4th	Kt to Q 5th	41. R takes R	Q takes R (ch)
19. R to Kt 3d (ch) (b)	K to B sq	42. K to R 2d	R to B 5th
20. Q takes K R P	K to K 2d	43. Q to Q 3d	Q to K B 5th (ch)
21. R to Kt 7th	R to K B sq	44. K to Kt sq	Q to Q 5th (ch)
22. P to K 5th	Kt to B 4th	45. Q takes Q	R takes Q
23. Q R to K B sq	Q to K sq		Black wins.

(a) If 15. Kt takes R, B takes K, winning a Pawn.
(b) Q to K R 6th would have left Black no resource whatever; because, if he had taken the Rook, White could have retaken with the K Kt P, and must then inevitably have given mate directly with the other Rook.
(c) P takes B (ch) seems better, since Black would have been mated if he captured the Pawn with his King.
(d) From the point where he commenced offensive operations and gained the advantage of an "exchange," Black plays very ably.

CHESS IN PARIS.

Game played by M. Devineck and M. le Dr. Laroche, in consultation, against M. Kieseritzky.

(King's Gambit.)

WHITE (The Allies).	BLACK (M. K.).	WHITE (The Allies).	BLACK (M. K.).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	18. P to Q Kt 3d	K Kt to K R 5th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	19. Q B to Q R 3d	K R to K Kt sq
3. P Kt to B 3d	K Kt to P 2d	20. P takes K P	Kt takes Kt (ch)
4. K B to Q B 4th	K Kt to his 3d	21. R takes Kt	Q takes P
5. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3d (a)	22. Q takes Q	Kt takes P
6. Castles	Q B to K 3d	23. K R to Q 3d	Kt to Q Kt 3d
7. Q to K 2d	K B to K 2d (b)	24. Q R to Q sq	Q R to B sq
8. K B takes Q B	P takes B	25. R takes R	R takes R
9. Q to Q Kt 5th (ch)	Q Kt to Q 2d	26. R takes R (ch)	B takes K
10. Q takes Q Kt P	P to K 4th	27. K to B 2d	P to K Kt 4th
11. Q to her 5th	Q Kt to B 3d	28. K to B 3d	P to K R 4th (c)
12. Q to K 6th	Q to her 2d	29. P to K R 3d	K to Kt 2d
13. Q to her Kt 3d	K B to his 3d	30. P to Q B 4th	K to B 3d
14. P to Q B 3d	P to Q R 3d	31. Kt to K sq	Kt to Q 2d
15. Q Kt to Q R 3d	Q R to Q Kt sq	32. Kt to Q 3d	B to K 2d
16. Q to her sq	Castles	33. B to Q Kt 2d	K to his 3d
17. Q Kt to Q B 2d	K to R sq		

The remaining moves were not recorded, but the Game was finally won by Black.

(a) The defence in this Gambit is not calculated to enhance the well-merited reputation of M. Kieseritzky. It is tame and ineffective in the extreme.
(b) A needless sacrifice of a very useful Pawn.
(c) Black has now recovered all his lost advantage, and has at least as good a game as his opponent.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 470.—By PERCIE.
White: K at Q B 7th, B at K B sq, Kt at Q 7th; Ps at K 2d and 4th, Q 3d and Q R 3d.
Black: K at Q Kt 4th; Ps at Q R 4th and 5th.
White, playing first, can mate in three moves.

No. 471.—By Mr. C. E. RANKEN, of Oxford.
White: K at Q R 4th, R at K 2d, B at Q 7th and Q Kt 6th, P at Q Kt 2d.
Black: K at Q B 5th, Q at K Kt sq; Ps at Q 3d, Q B 2d, and Q R 2d.
White to play, and mate in four moves.

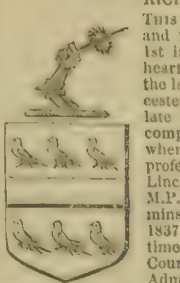
No. 472.—By the Same.
White: K at his Kt 4th, B at K Kt 8th, Kts at K R 5th and K Kt 5th, P at K 6th.
Black: K at his R 3d, P at K 2d.
White plays, and mates in five moves.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.



WILLIAM JOSEPH DENISON, ESQ., M.P., OF DENBIES, COUNTY OF SURREY.

This highly respected and venerable gentleman, who represented the county of Surrey since 1818, died at his residence in Pall-mall, on the 2d inst., aged 80. His father—the late Joseph Denison, Esq., of London, a banker and merchant of great eminence—realised a large fortune, and purchased considerable estates. He left, at his decease (besides the gentleman whose death we record), two daughters: Elizabeth, wife of the first Marquis of Conyngham; and Maria, married to Sir Robert Lawley, Bart., created in 1831 Baron Wenlock. The late member for Surrey (who continued as head of the great City banking-house of Denison and Co.) was patron of two livings, and acted as a magistrate for the counties of Surrey and Yorkshire. In politics, he was a staunch Whig.



RICHARD GODSON, ESQ., Q.C., M.P.

This gentleman, an eminent counsel of the Oxford Circuit, and member of Parliament for Kidderminster, died on the 1st inst., at Springfield Hall, Lancaster, of disease of the heart. He was born 19th of June, 1797—the fifth son of the late William Godson, Esq., one of the Coroners for Worcestershire—and married in 1825 Mary, only daughter of the late Henry Hargreaves, Esq., of Springfield Hall. After completing his education at the University of Cambridge, where he took a wrangler's degree, he adopted the legal profession, and was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn in 1827. In 1831 he entered Parliament as M.P. for St. Albans; and in 1832 was elected for Kidderminster, which borough—despite of contested elections in 1837, 1841, and 1849—he continued to represent until the time of his decease. In 1841 Mr. Godson became Queen's Counsel; and in 1845 received the office of Counsel to the Admiralty. He was a moderate Conservative, in favour of

Free Trade. Some years since he published a "Practical Treatise on the Law of Patents for Inventions," and on that of "Copyright," which went into a second edition, and was much approved of.



SIR CHARLES SCUDAMORE, M.D., F.R.S.

SIR CHARLES, who was third son of William Scudamore, Esq., of Wye, Kent, claimed descent, through the Kentish branch, from the ancient House of Scudamore, of Homo Lacy, county of Hereford. He was born in 1779, and married in 1812 the second daughter of the late Robert Johnson, Esq.

He received his professional education at Guy's Hospital and Edinburgh, graduated at Glasgow, and was knighted when in attendance, as a physician, on the Duke of Northumberland, at that time Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. As a medical writer, the deceased had attained some reputation; among his various works we may mention his treatise on Gout and Rheumatism, an Essay on the Blood, Observations on the Use of the Stethoscope, and a treatise on Mineral Waters.

THE EX-KING OF SARDINIA.

CHARLES ALBERT AMADEUS, the late unfortunate Monarch of Sardinia, was the son of Charles Emmanuel Duke of Savoy Carignan, and was born on the 2nd October, 1798. He succeeded his father in the Duchy of Savoy Carignan, the 16th August, 1800, and King Charles Felix in the kingdom of Sardinia the 27th April, 1831. He married, the 30th September, 1817, the Archduchess Maria Theresa, daughter of Ferdinand, Grand Duke of Tuscany, by whom he had two sons, Victor-Emmanuel, the present King of Sardinia, and Ferdinand, Duke of Genoa. The recent career of Charles Albert has been so much before the public, that little need be said of it here. His armed interference in favour of the revolted Italian provinces led, after much gallant display on his part, to his ultimate defeat, and his resignation of his Crown in favour of his son. He retired into Spain, and thence into Portugal, where he died on the 24th ultimo. Charles Albert was a Prince of a chivalrous, though inconsistent character, for he was formerly engaged on the side of France in putting down the Liberal party in Spain in 1823.

SIR NICHOLAS FITZSIMON, KNT., OF BROUGHALL CASTLE, KING'S-COUNTY.

The death of Sir Nicholas Fitzsimon, Inspector-General of Prisons in Ireland, occurred at his seat, Broughall Castle, on the 31st ult., after an illness of eight days. He was born in 1807, the eldest son of the late Captain John Fitzsimon, of Castlewood, by his wife, the eldest daughter of Count Magawly, of Frankford. He married, in 1829, Catherine, second daughter of Sir John Power, Bart., of Roebuck House, county Dublin, but had no issue.

In 1833, he was elected M.P. for the King's County, which constituency he continued to represent until Feb. 1841, when he was appointed a magistrate of the head Police-Office in Dublin, and knighted by Earl Fortescue, then Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. That situation Sir Nicholas held until 1848, when he became Inspector-General of Prisons.

THE HON. AUSTIN CUVILLIER.

The demise of the Hon. Austin Cuvillier, senior partner of the firm of Messrs. Cuvillier and Sons, of Montreal, took place on July 10, after an illness of only a few hours' duration. Mr. Cuvillier was seventy years of age, and for many years occupied a conspicuous position amongst the public men of Montreal. In 1815 he was returned to Parliament as member for the county of Huntingdon, and he soon became one of the leading members on matters relating to the finances of the country.

In 1828 he was delegated, with the Hon. D. B. Viger and the late Hon. John Nelson, to lay before the Imperial Parliament the petition of 87,000 inhabitants of Lower Canada, complaining of the privation of their political rights to which they were subjected. He was examined before the Select Committee of the House of Commons, and his answers evinced a high degree of ability and a thorough knowledge of the defects of the then system.

Mr. Cuvillier continued to sit as member for Huntingdon until 1834, when he lost his seat, in consequence of his differing in opinion with the majority of the House of Assembly on the celebrated 92 Resolutions.

At the first election of members of Parliament for United Canada, in 1841, Mr. Cuvillier was again returned for Huntingdon; and he had the high honour of being elected Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. This office he filled with great dignity and impartiality during the first Parliament.

In the second Parliament after the Union Mr. Cuvillier was not re-elected, in consequence of his being considered not to concur in the view taken by the Lafontaine-Baldwin Administration in the rupture with Lord Metcalfe, which led to their resignation. Since that time he took no part in public affairs.

As a merchant, Mr. Cuvillier has conducted the most extensive commercial establishment, we believe, in Canada.—Abridged from the *Montreal Pilot*.

BERANGER.—M. Musard, the Mayor of Auteuil, who is about organising a *fete* for the benefit of the poor of his commune, having requested M. Beranger to write a song for the occasion, that gentleman has sent him the following reply:—"Sir, I regret excessively that I cannot accede to the request you have made in such a way as I could have wished. Alas! I am no more. I am too old to produce anything for your *fetes*. There are reminiscences connected with Auteuil to cause hesitation to the greatest poets of our day, and consequently, more so to a mere rhymist like myself. You know better than I do what is necessary to ensure the success of the good work which inspires the sentiments with which you are animated. Allow me only to be the first to give a proof of it, by reserving to the amount of 20f. I regret to take so small a part in a work of charity, but you are aware, sir, that our commune has neither been exempt from cholera nor from distress; and, as my purse is not very well supplied, I do not wish to incur the displeasure of our excellent Mayor, who also does everything in his power for the indigent of *Passy*. Thanking you for kindly thinking of me under the circumstances, accept, sir, the assurance of my distinguished consideration.—P. J. de BERANGER."

TREATMENT OF DEBTORS IN COUNTY GAOLS.—There is an important alteration in the County Courts Amendment Act with respect to the treatment of debtors, which will take effect in a few days. It is provided that from and after the 31st August so much of the County Courts Act as authorises any judge to order a party defendant to be committed shall be repealed, and it shall be lawful for any judge who would have been authorised under the said act to order any party or defendant to be committed as aforesaid for any such period as directed, to order such party or defendant to be committed for the like period to the common gaol wherein the debtors under judgment and in execution of the superior courts of justice may be confined for the county, city, or borough. Where the debtors' prisons are situated at an inconvenient distance, or crowded, the Secretary of State may authorise commitments to be made to a House of Correction, "and make such orders for altering the regulations of such House of Correction or gaol as last aforesaid, so far as respects the treatment of persons to be committed under this act, in order that such person may be treated as nearly as may be in like manner as if they had been committed to prisons in which such debtors as aforesaid may be confined, notwithstanding the regulations in force in such House of Correction or gaol to which such persons may be committed. Every such order may from time to time be revoked or varied by such Secretary of State, as a occasion may require."

M. Furet, formerly editor of the *Républicain* of Rouen and the *Républicain* of Havre, and who, a short time ago, was condemned by the Court of Assizes of the Seine Inférieure to eight months' imprisonment, for being mixed up in the secret society called *Solidarité Républicaine*, has just been arrested at Paris.



THE CHAPEL ROYAL, DUBLIN.

BLARNEY CASTLE.

This picturesque edifice, of antiquarian and jocular fame, almost coeval, is situated in the village of Blarney, about four miles north-west of Cork. It consists of a massive square tower, that rises broad and boldly above the surround-

"A short distance to the south-west of the castle is a lake, said to abound with a species of leech. It does not afford one good subject for the pencil, being without islands, the margin swampy, and the adjacent trees planted with too much attention to regularity. It is a very generally believed tradition that, before Blarney surrendered to King William's forces, Lord Clancarty's plate was made up in an oaken chest, which was thrown into this lake, and has not since been recovered; nor does this appear improbable, as I understand repeated attempts have in vain been made to drain it. In 1814, Mr. Milliken, whose well-known song of 'The Groves of Blarney' has identified his memory with the place, gave Mr. Crofton Croker a clumsy silver ring for the finger, which had been taken out of the lake by a boy who was fishing in it."

extremely elaborate, and rather striking in effect; but it hardly sustains a close examination."

Every part is highly ornamented; but, like the groined roof, all appears imitative plaster-work, instead of the good old free hand-carving of real Gothic churches. All the windows are filled with stained glass. The galleries are distinguished by having crimson curtained thrones in the midst: that on the south side is for the Lord-Lieutenant—the opposite one is for the Archbishop of Dublin. The Viceroy generally attends the service on Sunday mornings, when the chapel is usually crowded." (*The Land we Live in.*) The building cost £42,000.

THE CHAPEL ROYAL, DUBLIN.

This edifice is situated on the southern side of the Castle, and is "a very elaborate, but not particularly successful, example of modern Gothic. It consists merely of a choir: its dimensions are 73 feet long by 35 feet broad. At the eastern end there is a large perpendicular window; on each side are seven buttresses, with crocketed pinnacles. Around the exterior is a good deal of carving: among others, are the heads of the entire series of English Kings. The sculpture over the northern entrance is a curious fancy: the head of St. Peter is placed above the door and over it the head of Dean Swift! The interior is

THE VICEREGAL LODGE.

PHOENIX PARK adjoins the city of Dublin westward, and is at once an ornament to it, and a most important benefit to the inhabitants. In this Park is the Viceroyal or Lord-Lieutenant's Lodge, in which her Majesty sojourns.

The Lodge was originally built by Lord Leitrim, from whom it was purchased by Government in 1784. Many additions have, from time to time, been made to it. In 1808 the Duke of Richmond added the north portico (of the Doric order), and the handsome lodges by which the demesne is entered on the Dublin side. The north front was built by Lord Whitworth: it is the most striking face of the building, and consists of an Ionic portico, with four columns supporting a pediment. The demesne contains about 200 acres.



BLARNEY CASTLE, NEAR CORK.

ing trees, on a precipitous rock over a stream called the Awarthin. The Castle was built about the middle of the fifteenth century, by Cormac MacCarthy, or Carthy, surnamed Laidir, or the Strong, descended from the Kings of Cork.

"The military and historic recollections connected with Blarney are doubtless of sufficient importance to give an interest to the place; but to a curious superstition it is perhaps more indebted for celebrity. A stone in the highest part of the castle wall is pointed out to visitors, which is supposed to give to whoever kisses it the peculiar privilege of deviating from veracity with unblushing countenance whenever it may be convenient—hence the well-known phrase of 'blarney.'"



THE VICEREGAL LODGE, PHOENIX-PARK, DUBLIN.

FINE ARTS.

THE DEATH OF TEWDRIC, KING OF GWENT.

This spirited group illustrates a very interesting passage in Cambro-British history—the Death of Tewdric, King of Gwent, at the moment of victory over the Saxons, near Tintern Abbey, on the Wye. “The wounded King is represented, after his having fallen in the battle, urging on the pursuit of the flying Saxons, attended by his only daughter, Marchell, and an aged bard, who is in the act of proclaiming victory.”—(See “*Liber Landavensis*,” page 383.)

This work has been modelled in plaster by Mr. J. E. Thomas, and occupied a prominent position in the Sculpture Room, at the recent Exhibition of the Royal Academy. It is a composition of high merit, and we hope to hear of its being executed in marble.

BOURNE'S RIVER STEAM-TRAIN.

The great impediment to the development of the resources of India is the difficulty of locomotion. As there are but few horses in the country, and as, from the heat of the climate, and other causes, the bullocks by which the transport of commodities by land is principally maintained are unable to travel more on the average than seven or eight miles a day, the conveyance of merchandise by land carriage is necessarily tedious and expensive.

The great rivers flowing in various directions from the interior to the coast, and which would be the natural outlets for the produce of the country, if well adapted to navigation, so frequently change their channels, and are, consequently, so much obstructed by sand-banks and shallows, that they are accessible, to a limited extent, to common boats and steamers; and vast tracts of land in the interior consequently lie waste, which would be cultivated with a large profit if an outlet existed for their produce.

As a remedy for the evils due to these deficient means of transport, the introduction of railways into India has been projected; and certain companies having that object in view have now been for some years before the public. But it has been proved beyond dispute that most of these schemes, while costing a large sum of money, and requiring a considerable time for their execution, would fail to be profitable, and would be too insignificant in their immediate results to ameliorate the communications of the country to any appreciable extent. Under these circumstances, Mr. Bourne, who has devoted considerable attention to the subject of Indian Railways, now brings forward a succedaneum in the shape of River Navigation, which is to be accomplished, not by the ordinary steamers common upon European rivers, but by a steam-vessel specially adapted to surmount the difficulties incidental to the navigation of Indian rivers. The effect of this innovation, if successfully introduced into practice, will be to unlock some thousands of miles of river navigation in the different presidencies of India. Practically, the effect of Mr. Bourne's proposal will be to present India with a reticulation of railways extending over the whole face of the country, without expense; for even if railways existed in India, it would hardly be advisable to maintain a higher speed upon them than 12 or 15 miles an hour, and this speed will now be maintainable upon the rivers under the plan here illustrated.

Mr. Bourne's steamer, instead of being formed like a common vessel, more nearly resembles a floating railway train. It consists of a series of barges, articulated to one another like a hinge, so as to be able to bend, if necessary, in passing curves in the river, and to be exempt from straining if it gets aground upon an uneven surface. These barges are built of sheet-iron, in the manner of pontoons, so as to float upon very little water; and, upon the deck of each, a wooden house of light construction is built, either for the accommodation of passengers or for carrying cargo. In the first of these barges, which is made larger than the rest, is placed the steam-engine, which, by means of paddle-wheels, gives motion to the train. The length of the train can be increased or diminished at pleasure by putting on or taking off some of its constituent barges, and the length of the train will be varied with the quantity of merchandise required

to be carried, and also, probably, with the physical peculiarities of the river which is to be ascended; but, on the larger rivers, Mr. Bourne computes that the train may be made sufficiently long to carry 250 tons, the average depth of water not being more than twelve or fifteen inches with this load.

It is quite obvious, that, as the first boat may be made very sharp, and as the draft of water is so very inconsiderable, the train will be propelled with a less force than is necessary for ordinary steamers carrying the same load; and it is not difficult to understand how, with a power of 300 or 350

With these explanatory remarks, we believe the view we have given of the steam train ascending one of the rivers of India will be readily understood. In the paddle-wheel, the float-boards are placed somewhat spirally upon the periphery, so as to make the action upon hard ground continuous, instead of consisting of a succession of lifts. In some cases, depending partly upon the size of the train, and partly upon the nature of the soil, the paddle-wheels are made the sustaining and dragging wheels for carrying the steamer over shallow places, and they are then made with the power of being depressed

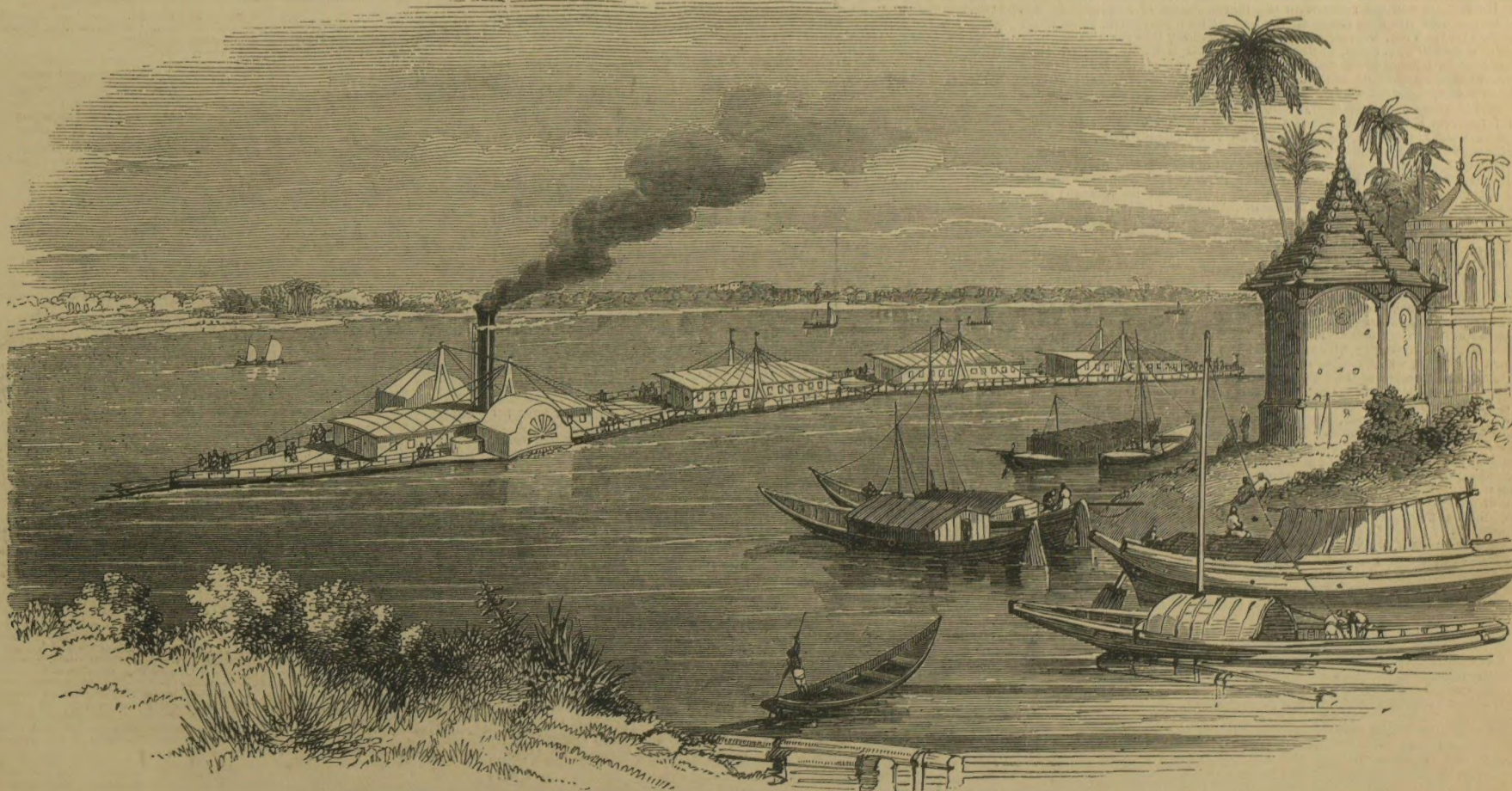
horses, a speed of fifteen miles an hour is maintained. The engine, for various obvious reasons, is of the high-pressure description, to which, in this case, there is no more objection than in the case of a railway locomotive, since the passengers are at one end of the train while the engine is at the other, and with several goods barges between them.

It is an easy thing to determine the draft of water of a vessel when her weight and dimensions are known, as the vessel will always displace a weight of water equal to her own weight; so that, when the weight is given, the draft will be proportionate to her displacing dimensions. In the case of a flat-bottomed barge 36 feet wide, it will require a ton weight per foot in the length of the barge (including the weight of the barge itself) to sink it one foot in the water, since 36 cubic feet of water weigh one ton very nearly. If, then, from this total weight the weight of the barge be deducted, the difference will be the weight of cargo that can be carried upon one foot draft of water. Mr. Bourne reckons that his train will float upon six inches of water without any cargo, so that, upon a 12 inches draft, the weight of cargo carried will be about the same as the weight of the train itself.

It will be obvious from the foregoing exposition, that a high speed with large carrying power and a large draft of water are attainable by the means Mr. Bourne proposes; but these qualities, though important, do not of themselves afford the solution of the problem involved in the navigation of Indian rivers with that certainty and expedition which give steam locomotion most of its value. The shoalest part of the shoalest of the rivers it is proposed to navigate is not less than two feet in the channel, in the driest time of the year; but, as the channel is continually shifting, so that there is no assurance that a steamer can always keep it, and as she will consequently have sometimes to pass over shoals on which there is less than two feet water, it is necessary to provide means for the accomplishment of this object in an effectual and satisfactory manner. Mr. Bourne has accordingly furnished his barges with wheels, which, when the train grounds, may be depressed by appropriate screw gear until they rest upon the bottom of the river; and upon these wheels the train is carried off or over the shoal, in the same manner as if it were a train of railway waggons. Each barge is provided with a pair of these wheels, of a sufficient number of feet in width of tire to prevent it from sinking into moderately hard ground to an inconvenient extent; and the periphery of the wheel, or drum, is serrated, to enable it to bite the ground, whereby, when the wheel is turned round by appropriate gearing, the train is propelled. If the bottom be very soft or if it consist of quicksand, the train will be able to force its way through without the necessity of resorting to the wheels; whereas, if the bottom be hard, so that the train cannot pass through the deposit, then the wheels will necessarily have a sustaining power which will enable the train to pass over the shoal like a train of waggons over a slight eminence upon the land. There is, obviously, no difficulty in giving the sustaining wheels the same amount of bearing surface per ton of weight as is given to the wheels of the common carts employed for agricultural purposes; and if these carts are able to pass through a river, or along a sea-beach, in a foot depth of water, it is clear that any other kind of vehicle, with an equal amount of bearing surface per ton upon the wheels, must have the same capability. To obviate any straining of the barges, when resting in the middle on the wheels, instead of resting equally upon the water, a suitable trussing is applied, like the ropes of a suspension-bridge, which accomplishes the object without adding much to the weight.



THE DEATH OF TEWDRIC, KING OF GWENT, AT THE MOMENT OF VICTORY OVER THE SAXONS.—BY J. E. THOMAS.



BOURNE'S RIVER STEAM TRAIN.

below the bottom of the vessel. Our limits prevent us from attempting any explanation of the subordinate features of this important contrivance, and we are, therefore only able to mention that the arrangement offers peculiar facilities for a perfect system of steering; and that a combination of powerful lights, or the electric light, will be introduced in the bow so as to facilitate progress by night. The Court of Directors of the East India Company, we are happy to add, are giving the matter their earnest consideration, with a view to the immediate introduction of the improvement upon the rivers of India, under the circumstances most favourable to its successful operation. Mr. Bourne's plan constitutes, indeed, only an amplification of the system of steam navigation introduced by the Honourable Court into India many years ago, and in which much improvement would, no doubt, have immediately taken place but for the popular clamour for railways which has compelled the Honourable Court to suspend the above measures, upon which it had embarked in the improvement of the river navigation, in order to address itself to the railway question.

COUNTRY NEWS.

READING ELECTION.

On Monday, the day of nomination, the quiet town of Reading, the representation of which became vacant by the recent elevation of Mr. Justice Talford to the Bench, was kept in a state of commotion from an early hour by the bands and banners of two of the candidates parading the streets. The excitement reached its utmost height when an address appeared from another candidate, making a total of five, who in their political sentiments varied from high Toryism to Chartism. The new candidate was Mr. Thomas Norton, who, for a period of twelve years, held a seat on the judicial bench in Newfoundland, and he appeared to solicit the suffrages of the liberal electors. This gentleman was introduced by Mr. George Thompson, M.P. for the Tower Hamlets, and his address was in circulation a few hours prior to the time appointed for the nomination.

Mr. T. Salmon proposed the first candidate. In the gentleman he had to propose, they would have one who was a friend to the success of agriculture, who owned as much land as any man in this country, (Cheers, and "None the better for that!") a gentleman who would oppose all duties on corn, and maintain those privileges of liberty which they had long enjoyed. He begged to propose Mr. George Bowyer as a fit and proper person to represent this borough in Parliament. (Cheers and confusion.)

Mr. Letchworth seconded the nomination. Mr. Bowyer said he stood before them to ask their suffrages; he did not come as the nominee of any person or set of persons, but as the honest exponent of those great principles of national improvement and progress which were maintained by the Liberal constituency of this borough, and triumphantly maintained by their zeal, patriotism, and union. He expressed himself in favour of the fullest free-trade, retrenchment in the public service, and the ballot, and against Roman Catholic endowment. As to the suffrage, that he would extend it as people became educated; and he concluded by calling upon the Liberals to unite and support him at the poll.

Mr. H. Simonds proposed, and Mr. Hodges seconded, the nomination of Mr. John Frederick Stanford.

Mr. Stanford briefly addressed the electors, saying that he was for maintaining that monarchical system of government under which he found the greatest liberties exist. He was opposed to free-trade, as it subjected the labourers of this country to an unfair competition with foreign countries. He alluded to the state of Ireland, and argued that the industrious classes ought not to be taxed for the support of men who had ample means, but who lacked energy, to improve their condition. He pledged himself not to support the present Government, as he regarded the whole of their policy, both in reference to the colonies and at home, as an exhibition of their incompetency to hold office. He was friendly with all sections of religionists, but to dissenters and Roman Catholics he could make no concession, being a strong advocate for Church and State, from which he conceived many of the blessings of the country flowed. If they returned him he would stick, he said, to his text, and he could support their interests, and work for the town.

Mr. Hone proposed Sir John Hare as a candidate. The proposition was seconded by John Hone, Esq., amid much laughter and confusion.

Sir John Hare gave a brief statement of his political views, saying that he was in favour of universal suffrage, vote by ballot, annual Parliaments, reduction in taxation, and every measure of reform which the people now required.

Mr. Carroll, a Quaker, nominated Mr. Thomas Norton.

Mr. Exall seconded the proposition.

Mr. Norton stated that he was for the maintenance of free-trade, and the removal of all restrictions upon the commerce and industry of the people; he advocated financial reform, and every practicable degree of economy in the several departments of the public service. He was in favour of an extension of the suffrage, would vote for the protection of the ballot, and support a measure for shortening the duration of parliaments. He was a friend of universal education, free from the interference of any religious sect; in favour of the abolition of ecclesiastical courts, and the removal of all imposts levied upon dissenters for the support of the Established Church. He was anxious for an improvement in the government of the colonies, with the view to develop their capabilities, and to diminish their expenses by conceding to them the power of self-government.

Mr. Thomas Clark, a Chartist, was nominated, and addressed the meeting on the various points which had been prominently noticed by other gentlemen.

On a show of hands being taken it was declared to be in favour of Mr. Norton. A poll was demanded for the other candidates. The Chartist announced his withdrawal from the contest.

The poll was taken on Tuesday, and began at 8 A.M.

There were only three gentlemen competing for the honour of representing the constituency, a large placard being in circulation a few hours prior to the commencement of polling, announcing that Sir John Hare had retired from the contest in favour of the "people's choice." Mr. Thomas Norton.

At four o'clock the Conservative Committee published the final state of the poll, which gave to Mr. Stanford a majority of 142, as will be seen by the following:—Mr. Stanford, 507; Mr. Bowyer, 365; Mr. Norton, 107.

In the afternoon the ultra-Liberals caused hand-bills to be distributed, of which we give a copy:—"Electors—Protests have been served on the returning officer of the borough, by Mr. Norton and certain electors, against the proceedings of the poll-clerks, who have made the election invalid and illegal by their acts, and by the improper rejection of votes."

On Wednesday the official declaration of the poll was made by the Mayor, as follows:—Stanford (Conservative), 507; Bowyer (Whig), 364; Norton (Liberal), 107.

WESTERN DIVISION OF SURREY.—J. J. Briscoe, Esq., of Fox Hills, Chertsey, is a candidate for the above division, vacant by the death of the late Mr. Denison.

REPRESENTATION OF SUNDERLAND.—It is now confidently stated that Mr. Hudson will not retire from the representation of Sunderland. We hear that an offer has been made, on the part of that gentleman, to settle all matters with the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway Company, by the payment of a certain sum; and, further, that this offer is likely to be accepted, rather than have resort to the only alternative—that of seeking a remedy in the Court of Chancery. At the same time, it is rumoured that Sir Hedworth Williamson may be expected shortly to vacate his seat—the peculiar state of his health rendering this step necessary.—*Durham Chronicle.*

KILLERTON PARK, DEVON.—An interesting *fête champêtre* was held on Monday last at Killerton, the demesne of Sir T. D. Acland, Bart., M.P. The worthy Baronet gave permission to the members of the Exeter Literary Society to visit his picturesque grounds, and a special train was provided by the Bristol and Exeter Railway Company to convey the party to and from Heli Station. The archers tried their skill at the target; cricket had its votaries; some amused themselves with the ancient game of quoits, whilst others danced on the greensward. The tenantry of Sir Thomas, and the villagers for miles round, were attracted to the scene, and it would have rejoiced the heart of "Young England" to have heard the hearty shouts of the merry groups, and seen the hundreds of happy faces, gladdened by innocent and healthful recreation at this joyous and social gathering.

EXTRAORDINARY PHENOMENON, WITH LOSS OF LIFE.—A most singular catastrophe occurred off the coast of Kincardineshire on Tuesday (week) afternoon. A large herring-boat, which had been engaged in conveying railway sleepers from Aberdeen to Stouthaven, had discharged her cargo at the latter port and was returning to Aberdeen, when she was caught in a sudden and violent whirlwind, which laid her on her beam-ends instantaneously, amidst a boiling vortex of broken water. The crew were, of course, thrown out, but they all succeeded in clinging to the capsized boat except one man, who was observed to be floating about stiffly, and with a peculiar and unnatural buoyancy. Mr. Thom, of the Mill of Muchals, with several fishermen, having witnessed the catastrophe, put off to the assistance of the crew, and succeeded in rescuing them, after severe and highly praiseworthy exertions. The coast-guard were also promptly afloat, and at the scene of the disaster. It was discovered that the man who had been observed floating about so strangely had been killed by a flash of lightning, which was observed by parties on shore to break over the boat at the very moment of the accident. The deceased, Alexander Mayers, a seaman about fifty years of age, left a widow and family in very destitute circumstances.

ESCAPE FROM KINROSS GAOL.—On Tuesday afternoon a man named Drysdale escaped from this gaol. Having lately been detected in trying to saw through the iron grating in the back yard, whither he was allowed to go for air and exercise, he was, in lieu of this, permitted the use of the gaol passage, from whence he got into the debtors' room, from the top of a bed in which he broke through the ceiling, and from thence got to the belfry skylight (not secured, it would appear), and from thence let himself down by means of his hammock-rope. He has not yet been captured.

VALUABLE COW LOST.—CAUTION TO LEAD MINERS.—A cow, worth £14, the property of Mr. Richard Walker, of Matlock, Bath, was recently observed to refuse her food, and she gradually got worse and died, notwithstanding the best veterinary skill had been in requisition. On examining the contents of the stomach, it was found that the animal had by some means swallowed a quantity of lead ore in grains from the size of a small pin's head up to that of a large pea. The lead miners of this district are in possession of very singular and extensive privileges, and they surely ought to use every precaution to prevent their operations from injuring their neighbours' cattle; the more so as it is a well-known fact that the "belland" (the fine portions of the ore) is of a most deleterious quality when introduced to the stomach of any living animal.

A CANINE PATRON OF RAILWAY TRAVELLING.—A terrier dog, belonging to Mr. Hodgkinson, spirit merchant, of Matlock, Bath, having been

accustomed to travel with his owner by rail from the latter-named place to Matlock-bridge station, took it into his head to start railway traveller on his own account. Now, master "Spot" had a little acquaintance of his own species near the bridge—a sweetheart, if the truth must be confessed—to whom he was accustomed to pay frequent visits; and, finding walking, or rather running, somewhat fatiguing, he adopted railway travelling in preference, and has gone by himself, sometimes once a day from one station to the other, invariably coming back by the return train, and never once making a mistake by taking the express train, which does not stop at Matlock-bridge station.

Early on Monday morning a fine young sturgeon was caught in the river Exe, opposite Powderham Castle, Devonshire, by Daniel Pim, fisherman; it measured six feet in length, and weighed nearly 100lb. It was shortly after sent off to the London market.

MELANCHOLY CASE.—On Monday an inquest was held at Liverpool, before P. F. Curry, Esq., the borough coroner, conjointly on view of the bodies of James Cuklin and Catherine Cuklin, both children. The facts are comprised in the evidence of the following witness:—Jane Kane, sworn, said: I am a widow, and live in Paul-street. The deceased parties lived in Oriel-street. The father's name was Patrick Joseph Cuklin, and I knew him well. The house is in a court. He had three children, namely, James, aged about eight years; Sarah, about seven years; and the third, Catherine, aged about eleven months. No one but themselves lived in the house. One of the children (Sarah) died of cholera on Wednesday evening last. Next morning, at seven o'clock, his wife died. I was present when she died. I saw the husband then, and he appeared to be in a melancholy way. I heard him say several times that he could not live after her. I asked him to take a cup of tea. He said, no, he would never again taste food in this world. The deceased children, James and Catherine, were then in the house. I slept in the house on Thursday night. Next morning the husband still appeared to be in a low melancholy way. About twenty minutes before ten o'clock I went out, and left the father and the two deceased children in the house. I gave the youngest (Catherine) into his arms. About half-past two in the afternoon I went back. I found the door fast. I lifted the latch, but could not get in; I then went and lifted the window, and got in through it. It looked into the bed where the corpse of his wife lay, and behind the corpse I saw Cuklin lying. He had one arm round the neck of the corpse, and the other on her breast. I then observed that his throat was cut. I did not know then whether he was alive or dead. I unlocked the door, the key of which was inside, and called in assistance. Dr. Kilner was passing at the time, and I called him in. Several neighbours also came in. We then found the two deceased children, James and Catherine, with their throats cut, and quite dead. They were both on the same bed with the corpse. James was lying at the foot of the bed, and Catherine by his side. Cuklin, the father, was taken to the Northern Hospital. Previous to Wednesday last I never observed anything in his conduct and manner that led me to suppose him to be at all deranged in his intellect. He was very much attached to his wife and children. I never saw a man more affectionate. After the death of his wife he spoke in such a foolish way that I did think he was not himself. He has been in such low circumstances that he was latterly advised to ask parish relief. (The blade of a razor, wrapped at the handle-end with a piece of cord, was produced.) The razor-blade produced was all he had to shave himself with for the last twelve months. I know it, and have seen him frequently use it. It was tied round the handle-end, as it now appears. I found it myself. It was lying on the hearthstone. I gave it to the doctor, Mr. Kilner. I did not observe if there were any marks of blood upon it. After some further corroborative evidence, Ann Kellett, Hanover-street, said that she knew Cuklin, and entered into some particulars tending to show that he called upon her and her husband on Thursday night, and that from his manner and language, at the door, she thought he was not quite sound in his mind. The Coroner did not deem it necessary to take this testimony upon oath, inasmuch as, acting upon the advice of legal friends, he deemed it better to leave the case to be dealt with by the Judges, who would be in the town on Saturday (this day). The Judge had a discretion upon medical certificates of the man's insanity, to commit him (if guilty of the murders) to the Lunatic Asylum, where he would be taken care of; or, if it appeared that he at the time laboured under temporary insanity, to discharge him, should he recover. The power was given by a late Act of Parliament. The safest verdict would be one involving the felony, and the case would be dealt with in a higher court. The Jury immediately returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder against Patrick Joseph Cuklin" in both cases. The accused is still at the hospital, and very ill; but hopes are entertained of his recovery. He had formerly been in good circumstances.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY.—M. Paul Gervais (says the *Constitutionnel*) has just discovered in the upper tertiary stratum of Montpellier a species of fossil ape, probably belonging to the *Macaque* genus. On comparing this discovery with that of M. Lartet in the Gers, and those made in the environs of London, it appears that fossil apes have been discovered in the three principal tertiary strata of western Europe, that is to say, in every part of the level of sedimentary earths in which the bones of mammalia abound. If man had existed at the period when these strata were deposited, the non-discovery hitherto of the slightest trace of human skeletons, or remains attesting human industry, would be very astounding. The discovery of these fossil apes is therefore an additional indirect proof of the very inferior antiquity of man on the earth.

NEW ACT FOR THE RELIEF OF THE POOR.—An act (12 and 13 Vic. cap. 103) received the Royal assent on the 1st instant, to continue the statute, 11 and 12 Victoria, cap. 110, for charging the maintenance of certain poor persons in unions upon the common fund, and to make certain amendments in the law for the relief of the poor. Certain provisions in the recited act, which expire on the 30th September, are continued for another year. There is a provision in the act of a salutary character at the present period. By the 14th section, it is enacted that the guardians of a union may contract to receive in their workhouse certain poor belonging to some other parish, "in case of the overcrowding of the workhouses of any other union, or the prevalence or reasonable apprehension of any epidemic or contagious disease," or from other causes specified. Guardians may appropriate property of paupers discovered, to reimburse themselves the expense incurred by them in and about the burial, as also of the maintenance of such parties for any time during the twelve months previous to the decease. The expenses of burials may be recovered from parties liable, as loans. Guardians and vestries in parishes, under local Acts, are now enabled to consent to the orders of the Poor-Law Board, and guardians may expend a limited sum for purposes of emigration, not exceeding £10 for each person, without a previous vestry meeting. The Act is only to extend to England and Wales.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The past week has been the dulllest known for some months, transactions in the English Securities having been on an unusually limited scale, with the exception of a large sale on behalf of the Court of Chancery. Consols opened on Monday at the decline of $\frac{1}{2}$ upon the previous week's closing prices, quoting 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 93, for money. On Tuesday 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ was quoted; but the opening and closing prices were 92 $\frac{1}{2}$. A large sale, on behalf of the Court of Chancery, caused, for a short period, a further decline on Wednesday; but the closing quotation was the same as on the preceding day. Prices continued unaltered until the afternoon of Thursday, when a slight advance was registered. The state of the market makes it evident that the public are not buyers at the present prices, and it is generally thought the Hebrew party are operating for a fall, assigning the probability of a French loan, and its supposed influence on the Money Market, as a reason for "getting out" of Consols. That any large sum would be subscribed for here is not, however, very probable. At the close of the week there was rather more buoyancy, the last prices being—For Bank Stock, 199 $\frac{1}{2}$; Reduced, 92 $\frac{1}{2}$; Consols, 92 $\frac{1}{2}$; New Three and a Quarter per Cent. Annuities, 93 $\frac{1}{2}$; Long Annuities, to expire Jan. 1860, 9; India Bonds, £1000, 80 pm; Ditto under £1000, 81 pm; Consols for Account, 92 $\frac{1}{2}$; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 49 pm; £500, June, 50 pm; Small, June, 47 pm.

The absence of speculation in the English Market has induced a slight attempt in the low-priced foreign securities. Buenos Ayres Stock on Monday quoted 52 for account, being a rise of six per cent. upon the prices of the week before. This sudden advance is in consequence of the probability of peace being at last restored, and the hope of some arrangements being made for the liquidation of the overdue dividends. Portuguese, also, has been firm, and Russian Stock continues to advance. In the other description of securities the range has been but fractional, the last prices being—For Brazilian Bonds, 85; Ditto, New, 1829 and 1839, 84 $\frac{1}{2}$; Buenos Ayres Bonds, Six per Cent., 51 $\frac{1}{2}$; Guatemala Bonds, 20; Mexican, Five per Cent., 1846, Account, 26 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Small, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$; Portuguese, Four per Cent., 294 x d; Ditto, Account, 28 $\frac{1}{2}$; Russian Bonds, 106 $\frac{1}{2}$; Spanish, Five per Cent., 1840, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Account, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$; Venezuela Bonds, Two-and-a-half per Cent., 26; Dutch Two-and-a-half per Cent., 52 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Four per Cent., Certificates, 81 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Not much business is doing in the Share Market. Great Westerns are rather worse, and North-Westerns, it is understood, will pay a seven per cent. dividend. Eastern Counties maintain their prices, small investments for equalization tending to support the market against the heavy *Bearing* known to exist. The last prices are—For Aberdeen, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$; Bristol and Exeter, Thirds, 19; Caledonian, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Shares, 54 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, New, £10 Preference, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$; Eastern Counties, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, ditto, No. 2, $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; East Lancashire, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1; Ditto, New, 17 x 1; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 40 $\frac{1}{2}$; Great Northern, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, $\frac{1}{2}$ B. per Cent., 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, 5 per Cent. Preference, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 33 $\frac{1}{2}$; Great North of England, New, £15, 34; Great Western, 77 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, $\frac{1}{2}$ Shares, 38; Ditto, $\frac{1}{2}$ Shares, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, New, £17, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$; Lancashire and Yorkshire, New, Guaranteed 6 per cent., 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1; Ditto, West Riding Union, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; Leeds and Bradford, 100; London and Blackwall, 4; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ x d; London and North-Western, 129 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, New Quarters, 15; London and South-Western, Thirds, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ dis; Midland, 65; Ditto, Consolidated Pref., £50 Shares, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, Six per Cent., 127; North Staffordshire, 12 x 1; Scottish Central, 22; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; Shropshire Union, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; South-Eastern, Registered, No. 4, x d; South Wales, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, 30; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Newcastle Extension, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Great Northern and Eastern Preference, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; York and North Midland, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Preference, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$; East Indian, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; Luxembourg, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1; Northern of France, dis, x 1.

News having arrived in the metropolis on Friday to the effect that a treaty of peace was signed between Austria and Sardinia on the 6th inst., the Consol Market was steady, at higher prices. The Three per Cents, money and account, were done at 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 93; the Three per Cents Reduced, 93; and the New Three-and-a-half per Cent., 94. India Bonds, 81 $\frac{1}{2}$; and Exchequer Bills, 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ pm. In Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares no particular change took place. Mexicans, 27; Russian, 106 $\frac{1}{2}$; and Spanish Three per Cents, 35.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The present week's arrival of English wheat for our market, consisting of 1830 quarters, chiefly from Essex and Kent. By land carriage the receipts have been very small. The show of samples of both red and white here, this morning, was limited; nevertheless, the demand for all kinds of wheat of home produce was excessively heavy, at barely Monday's reduction in the quotations. The imports of foreign wheat have amounted to 7550 quarters, mostly from the Black Sea. In this article very few sales took place, and the inferior qualities were 1s per quarter lower to purchase. In cargoes of nothing doing. Grinding barley ruled very dull, at drooping currencies. Malt and distilling sorts commanded very little attention. Although the show of malt was not large, the sale for that article was heavy, on somewhat lower terms. Notwithstanding that the supply of foreign oats was good, the oat trade was steady, and prices were well supported. Beans were dull, and 1s per quarter lower than last week. New grey peas went off slowly, at 1s to 2s per quarter less money. Indian corn, meal, and flour were offering freely, at Monday's quotations.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 1830; barley, —; malt, 1430; oats, 950; flour, 2360. Irish: oats, —. Foreign: wheat, 7550; barley, 3300; oats, 15,130 quarters; flour, 3000 sacks. English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 38s to 46s; ditto, white, 42s to 52s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 38s to 46s; ditto, white, 44s to 48s; rye, 23s to 24s; grinding barley, 23s to 25s; distilling ditto, 26s to 28s; malt, 14s to 16s; Kingston and Ware, 58s to 59s; Chevalier, 59s to 60s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 15s to 18s; potato ditto, 18s to 21s; Toulmal and Cork, black, 14s to 17s; ditto, white, 16s to 18s; tick beans, new, 32s to 32 $\frac{1}{2}$; ditto, old, —s to —s; grey peas, 28s to 30s; mangle, 31s to 33s; white, 26s to 27s; boilers, 28s to 30s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 37s to 42s; Suffolk, 32s to 34s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 32s to 34s per 280 lbs.—Foreign: Danish red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; extra, up to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 22s to 24s per barrel; Baltic, 22s to 24s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—The sale for most kinds of seeds is heavy. Canary seed may be had on rather lower terms. New tares are offering at 6s to 6s 6d per bushel. Linseed, English, sowing, 54s to 60s; Baltic, crushing, 38s to 46s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 40s to 46s; Hempseed, 32s to 35s per quarter; Coriander, 16s to 25s per cwt.; Brown Mustard-seed, 6s to 10s; white ditto, 5s to 10s 6d. Tares, 4s 0d to 6s 0d per bushel. English rapeseed, new, 43s to 46s per last; Kiel, 23s quarters. Linseed cake, English, 25 10s to 210 6s; ditto, foreign, 16s 0s to 17s 0s per 1000; Rapeseed cakes, 44 0d to 45 0d per ton. Town-made flour, 145s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s per cwt.

Grain.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d; of household ditto, 8d to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d, per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 48s 0d; barley, 26s 3d; oats, 19s 4d; rye, 25s 6d; beans, 31s 10d; peas, 32s 1d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 47s 9d; barley, 25s 11d; oats, 18s 10d; rye, 27s 2d; beans, 32s 0d; peas, 32s 1d.

Currency.—Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 1s 0d; barley, 1s 0d; oats, 1s 0d; rye, 1s 0d; beans, 1s 0d; peas, 1s 0d.

Tea.—For all kinds the demand rules very inactive. In prices, however, we have no change to notice. Common sound Congou, 8d to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d per lb.

Sugar.—Our market has become somewhat firmer. Most qualities of raw have sold freely, at 1s to 1s 1d decline. Refined goods heavy. Brown lump, at 48s 6d to 49s; and fair grocery, 49s 6d to 50s 6d per cwt. English and foreign crushed, dull.

Coffee.—Good ordinary native Ceylon, 34s 6d to 35s per cwt. On the whole the market is steady, at full prices.

Rice.—Holders are unwilling sellers, at reduced prices; but the demand is very heavy. **Provisions.**—We have to notice a steady, though by no means brisk, demand for the finest Dutch butter, at full prices. In other qualities scarcely any business is doing. Fine Friesland, 78s to 80s; fine Holland, 74s to 76s; Dutch butter, 70s to 74s per cwt. Fat, and in some instances, the currencies have improved 1s to 2s per cwt. other kinds dull. Fine Dorset, 78s to 84s; middling and good, 66s to 74s; fine Holland, 70s to 74s per cwt. Prime sizeable pounds. Irish bacon moves off heavily, at 1s to 2s per cwt less money. Prime sizeable Waterford, 67s to 70s; heavy, 60s to 64s; and prime small Limick, 60s to 65s per cwt. American bacon steady, at 32s to 38s per cwt. Irish hams are lower to purchase.

Tallow.—The demand for all kinds is heavy, at barely stationary prices. P.Y.C. on the spot has sold at 39s to 39s 6d. For forward delivery there are offers, but no buyers, at 39s 3d to 39s 6d per cwt. Town tallow, 37s 6d to 37s 8d per cwt. in casks.

Oils.—Sperm, olive, and rape may be purchased on somewhat lower terms. In other oils very little is doing.

Spirits.—The brandy market is in a very excited state, owing to the prevalence of cholera, and prices have further advanced 1d per gallon. Rum is in fair request, and the turn higher.

Corn spirits.—8d per gallon, net cash.

Coal and Strain.—Old English, £2 18s to £3 14s; new ditto, £2 5s to £3 0s; old clover, £4 10s to £4 15s; new ditto, £3 0s to £4 0s; and straw, £1 6s to £1 12s per load.

Wool.—For most kinds the demand is somewhat active, at very full prices.

Potatoes.—The supplies being considerably on the increase, the demand is heavy, at from 15s to 15s 5d per ton.

Coal (Friday).—Brown's, 14s 6d; Lumley, 16s; Morrison, 15s 6d; Kellon, 16s 9d; West Hillon, 16s; Denison, 15s 3d; Tees, 17s 6d per ton.

Hops (Friday).—The supply of really fine hops on sale here is small. On the whole, the demand for such descriptions is steady, at fully last week's quotations. In the middling and inferior kinds very little is doing, at barely late rates. Old hops are almost nominal. We consider the plantation accounts received this morning are somewhat more favourable; yet it is evident that the growth will be comparatively small. Very little betting upon the duty, which is asked £70,000 to £80,000.

Sussex pockets, £3 10s to £4 10s; Weald of Kent ditto, £3 12s to £4 10s; Mid and East Kent ditto, £4 10s to £7 7s per cwt.

Smithfield (Friday).—Notwithstanding that our market to-day was very moderately supplied with beasts, the demand for that description of stock was extremely inactive; and, in some instances, prices ruled 8d per lb. lower than on Monday, at which decline a clearance was with difficulty effected. The numbers of sheep were seasonably large, and of fair average quality. Most breeds moved off steadily, at fully last week's prices, the prime old Downs producing 4s per 8 lbs. There was a slight improvement in the sale for lambs—the supply of which was good—at full rates of currency, the top figure being 5s per 8 lbs. Prime small calves sold freely, at full prices. In other kinds of veal next to nothing was doing. The pork trade was heavy, at our quotations. Misch cows were quoted at from £14 to £18 each, including their small calf.

For 8lb to 10lb the offals.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; second quality ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 2d; prime large oxen, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 8d to 3s 10d; coarse and inferior sheep, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; second quality ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime Shropshire Downs, ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; large coarse calves, 2s 10d to 3s 2d; prime small ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; large hogs, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; neat small porkers, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; lambs, 4s 0d to 5s 0d. Suckling calves, 18s to 24s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 20s each. Total supplies: Beasts, 654; cows, 112; sheep and lambs, 13,280; calves, 498; pigs, 360. Foreign supplies: Beasts, 90; sheep and lambs, 980; calves, 340. Scotch: Beasts, 180; sheep, 240.

Newgate and Lendalhill (Friday).—These markets were excessively heavy to-day, at, in some instances, further depressed than on Monday.

For 8lb by the carcass.—Inferior beef, 2s 0d to 2s 4d; middling ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; prime large ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime small ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; large pork, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; inferior mutton, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; middling ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; prime ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; veal, 2s 8d to 3s 6d; small pork, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; lamb, 3s 10d to 4s 10d.

ROBT. HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 3.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, AUGUST 1.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Saul Solomon, as Consul at St. Helena, for his Majesty the Emperor of Austria.

Ordnance Medical Department: Surgeon W. Richardson, M.D., to be Senior Surgeon, vice Foggo; Assist-Surg. W. A. Darnley, M.D., to be Surgeon, vice Richardson.

BANKRUPTS.

E. MALLAN, Newington-place, Kennington, dentist. J. NOAK, Droitchwick, Worcestershire, salt manufacturer. J. RANN, jun., Dudley, Worcestershire, printer. W. CLIFF, Northwich, Cheshire, draper. E. CHADWICK, Oldham, Lancashire, cotton-spinner.

SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.

J. M'BRAIN, Glasgow, tavern-keeper. A. M'GILVAY, Paisley, baker. R. ADAM, Edinburgh, milliner. J. CRAWFORD, Edinburgh, tailor and clothier.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 7.

OSBORNE HOUSE, ISLE OF WIGHT, JULY 18.

This day had audience of her Majesty his Excellency Monsieur Drouyn de Lhuys, Ambassador Extraordinary from the French Republic, to deliver

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Mr. WRIGHT'S BENEFIT. ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, AUGUST 15.—Two Acts of the GREEN BUSHES, for the Last Time; with the Laughable Farce of DID YOU EVER SEND YOUR WIFE TO CAMBERWELL, and the DEVLIN'S VIOLIN; or, the Revolt of the Flowers. Tickets, and Private Boxes to be had of Mr. Wright, Meriton Villa, King's parade, King's road, Chelsea, and at the Theatre.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY.—70th Night of Mr. Stocquer's enormously successful New Grand Military Spectacle.—On MONDAY, AUGUST 13, the Performances will commence at 7 o'clock with the Grand Equestrian Spectacle founded on our recent Indian Wars of Mooltan and Goudar, or the Conquest of the Sikhs. After which, the Scenes of the Arena, supported by the Eminent Equestrian Artists of the Establishment. To conclude with Fitzball's admirable Melodrama of THE LONDON CARRIER.—Box-office open from 11 till 4.—Sage Manager, Mr. W. West.

MUSICAL UNION.—July 21, 1849.—Resolved, "That the thanks of the Committee of the Musical Union be given to Mr. ELLA, for the ability and judgment with which he directed the performances during the past season." (Signed) A. L. MORTON, President.

Committee: Saltoun, Milford, G. Clerk, G. Cadogan, F. Perkins, Spencer Shelley, L. Parsons, A. F. Barnard, John Campbell, J. Clayton Freeling, A. C. Legge.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—ROME ILLUSTRATED in an entirely new Series of DIS-SOLVING VIEWS, Daily, at Half-past Four, and every Evening at a Quarter to Ten o'clock. A DESCHIFFRÉ LECTURE, embracing the most interesting points connected with the subject, will be given by Mr. J. Russell. LECTURES ON CHEMISTRY, by Mr. J. M. Ashley, Daily at Half-past Three; and on the Evenings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at Nine o'clock. Lecture by Dr. Bachmayer, on Masters of the Patent Process of Freezing, at 6 o'clock. The Oxy-Hydrogen Microscope, Daily, at One o'clock. Every Evening at Eight. Diver and Diving-Bell.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price.

ROYAL SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—GRAND FETE in honour of the Queen Dowager's Birthday, and the Anniversary of the Opening of the Gardens.—On MONDAY NEXT, August 13th, a GRAND MILITARY PROMENADE and FETE D'ETE will be held in honour of the above events. Four Military Bands, viz. the 2nd Life Guards, the Royal Horse Guards Band, the Coldstream Guards, and the Royal Artillery will (by permission) attend, and with the Splendid Band of the Establishment, aided by the German Band and Chorus, form an ensemble of six distinct Bands, and upwards of 250 persons.—Doors open from 9 in the morning. Feeding the Animals at 6 o'clock. Stomping of Badminton at 10. Notwithstanding the obvious increased expense attending this Fete, there will be no extra charge. Admission as usual, 1s.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF HERNANDEZ AND THE AURIOLS!

ROYAL GARDENS, VAUXHALL.—On MONDAY, August 13th, A ROYAL GALA in honour of the BIRTHDAY OF THE QUEEN DOWAGER; when HERNANDEZ, the most wonderful Equivarian of the age, will go through his extraordinary performances. Unrivalled Troupe of Equestrian Artists. The AURIOLS, as they appeared before her MAJESTY, as Grotesques of the Circus; with Mlle. HINNE, the celebrated Female Equestrian, from Paris. Deane's Military Band. Vocal and Instrumental Concert of Fifty Performers, conducted by Mr. A. Leo: Mr. Moody, the celebrated Buffo Vocalist, and his Lady, singing from Mooltan. Panorama of the Rhine. The Italian Walk, half a mile in length. The Illuminations, consisting of 60,000 Lamps. American Bowling Saloon. Shooting Gallery. The Fireworks on an extra scale of splendour and device.—Doors open at Seven o'clock. Admission, 2s. 6d.

GRAND MASQUERADE.—ROYAL GARDENS, VAUXHALL.—A GRAND MASQUERADE and BAL MASQUE will take place on FRIDAY, AUGUST 24. Tickets may be had on application at the Gardens. Doors open at Ten.

CREMORNE BALLOON NIGHT ASCENT, with FIREWORKS.—On MONDAY, AUGUST 13, Lieut. GALE will make another Night Ascent in the Royal Cremorne Balloon, with a brilliant Display of Fireworks from the Car. The Entertainments as usual.—Admission, One shilling.

CREMORNE.—EGLINTON TOURNA-MENT AND SPORTS OF THE HIPPODROME.—GRAND MORNING ENTERTAINMENT.—Mr. Batty's Band of 50 horns. Grand Chivalric Spectacle, representative of the Eglington Tournament.—Sports and Pastimes of the Hippodrome of Paris.—Encounters of Knights armed Cap-a-Pie: Combats with the Mace; Double-handed Sword and Quarter-Staff Fights, &c.—Olympian Games.—Chariot Races and Races on Bare-backed Steeds.—Sword, Pistol, and Javelin Practice.—Sports of the Moven Age, by a troupe of Female Artists.—Itacing by Monkeys on diminutive Poles.—Equestrian Quadrille, &c.—In addition to the bands of this Establishment, permission has been kindly granted for the attendance of the splendid Band of the Life Guards, and several members of this distinguished Corps will take part in the Sports. The usual and varied attractions as usual.—No additional charge.—Doors open at Two o'clock.—Admission, 1s.

ROSHERVILLE GARDENS.—Admittance SIXPENCE.—These beautiful gardens, the ELYSIUM of ENGLAND, are now seen in perfection. The fete and daily amusements as usual. Every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday there will be a brilliant display of Fireworks. Dancing in the Hall at Five o'clock; Baron Nathan, M. C. Military and Quadrille Bands. Refreshments of first-rate quality. Excursion parties liberally treated with on application to the Secretary, Mount Pleasant, 15, Finsbury-square-hill. The Steamboats call at the Rosherville pier every half-hour.

THE ROYAL CHINESE JUNK IS NOW OPEN IN THE EAST INDIA DOCKS, adjoining the Steam-Boat Pier and Railway Terminus, Blackwall, surrounded by an ample enclosure and promenade. Admission, 1s.—Numerous additions have been made to this interesting and novel Exhibition, including a splendid Model of one of the most famous Pagodas in China. Models taken from Life of a first-class Mandarin and his Lady, in high Court Costume. Grand Saloon of Curiosities. Mandarin Kongsing, and Artist painting, in Full Dress. Chinese Crew. Chinese Songs, &c.—Conveyance constantly by Railway, Omnibus, or Steam-boat.—Admission, 1s.—Catalogues to be had only on board, price 6d.

THE GROTT, in OATLANDS PARK, WEYBRIDGE, constructed by the Duke of Newcastle, at a cost of £40,000, is OPEN, for the benefit of the Weybridge Parochial School, on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday Afternoons.—Entrance, 1s; for four persons, 2s; for six persons, 3s 6d.—Trains from Waterloo Bridge, and Stations of the South-Western Railway.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE, A.D. 1720. Incorporated by Charter of His Majesty George the First, Chief Office, in the Royal Exchange; Branch Office, No. 29, Pall-Mall.

LIFE and MARINE FIRE ASSURANCES may be effected on the most advantageous terms with this Corporation, and the business in all departments during a period exceeding a Century and a Quarter, and affords unquestionable security by its Capital Stock. The reversionary BONUS declared on British Life Policies effected on the system of participation in profits, has amounted on an average to rather more than 2 per cent. per annum on the sum assured, or 46 per cent. on the amount of premium paid. Equivalent reductions have been made in the Annual Premiums payable by those of the Assured who desired that their share of profit should be so applied. Prospectuses will be forwarded on application.

ALEX. GREEN, Secretary.

IMPORTANT TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—THE PUBLIC LONDON AND METROPOLITAN COUNTRIES (PERMANENT) BUILDING SOCIETY, and SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 8, Charing-cross, London. (Established September, 1848, pursuant to Act of Parliament.)

Thomas Somerset Cooke, Esq., M.P., Charing-cross. Henry Coe Cooke, Esq., Winchester House, Putney. Edmund Lucas, Esq., Millbank-street, Westminster.

This Society is prepared to grant the following important advantages on liberal terms:—

1. To enable Members, who do not wish to obtain advances to purchase or build houses for themselves, instead of hiring them, to obtain nearly double the interest for their money (in large or small sums) that is paid by an ordinary Savings Bank, and on a security equally good and available.
2. To enable Parents to provide ENDOWMENTS, APPRENTICE FEES, or MARRIAGE PORTIONS for their Sons and Daughters, or other relations or friends, on their attaining any specified age.
3. To secure money provisions for persons of any age, young or old.
4. To enable members engaged in AGRICULTURAL or MERCANTILE PURSUITS, in any part of the kingdom, to provide for the FINE P-year on the RENEWAL of their LEASES, at the expiration of any number of years, long or short.

Prospectuses, and Rules, certified by J. Tidd Pratt, Esq., the Government Barrister, may be obtained on application at the Offices, 8, Charing-cross, London; or by forwarding a postage stamp to Mr. Wm. SWINNEY, Manager.

INDIA, AUSTRALIA, CAPE of GOOD HOPE.—The Cabin Passengers' OUTFITTING BRANCH of S. W. SILVER & CO., of 66, Abchurch-lane, is heretofore where Outfits for Officers, Cadets, Civilian, and Cabin Passengers generally, are furnished at the lowest shipping rates. Silver and Co. negotiate passages, give or obtain Colonial information, also as to the probable departure and arrival of ships; they forward, free of charge, through their agents, small parcels for their customers to Australia; they give drafts on Australia, at sixty days' sight, of £103 for every £100 paid. They neither pay nor receive any commission, so that parties purchasing their Outfit of Silver and Co. benefit by the percentage which is too commonly paid to persons who introduce passengers. S. W. SILVER & CO., fitting-out Branch is at 4, Bishopsgate-street (opposite the London Tavern), where a comfortable Fit-out for male or female (including bedding) may be procured for Four Pounds.—A Branch of each of the above is at St. George's-crescent, Liverpool.

NEEDLEWORK.—Ladies can have their Needlework elegantly made up to a choice variety of designs in Elizabethan Chairs, Ottomans, &c., from two guineas upwards, either in rosewood or paper-mache.—RICHARD A. C. LOADER, 24, Pavement, Finsbury, London.

CHUBB'S LOCKS AND FIREPROOF SAFES.—CHUBB'S PATENT LOCKS give perfect security from false keys, and also detect any attempt to open them. CHUBB'S PATENT FIREPROOF SAFES and BOXES are the best preservative of deeds, books, plate, &c. from fire and thieves. Cash-Boxes and Japan Steel-Boxes and Patent Door-Latches. C. CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's-churchyard, London.

PIANOFORTES.—TOLKIE'S splendid-toned Pianos, with 60 octaves, O. G. Fall, Metallic Plate, only 25 guineas. Parties requiring a first-rate instrument for a little money, will do well to purchase at TOLKIE'S old established house, 27, 28, and 29, King William-street, London bridge. Drawings of the instruments sent post free. Old instruments taken in exchange.

PIANOFORTES.—CRAMER, BEALE, and CO. have Second-hand Pianofortes of every description, by Broadwood, Erard, Collard, and the most esteemed Makers, Foreign and English, warranted, and may be exchanged if not approved of. 201, Regent-street, and 67, Conduit-street.

FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS. 30s. the half-dozen.—A Catalogue, containing the prices, with full directions for Self-measurement, and an illustration of the style and fit of these unequalled Shirts, may be had, post free, on application to RICHARD FORD, 185, Strand, London.

FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS.—Patterns of the New Coloured Shirtings for making Ford's Eurekas sent to all parts of the country post free: A Catalogue will be enclosed. RICHARD FORD, 185, Strand, London.

FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS.—The principal difference observable in Ford's Eureka Shirt is the improved method of cutting the shoulder and arm-piece, which causes the Front to sustain an easy and graceful appearance under any position of the wearer.—Six very superior Shirts for 30s.

FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS.—The attention of gentlemen requiring SHIRTS is solicited to this truly unique article, the only perfect fitting Shirt made, combining ease, elegance, and comfort. Now ready, all the new patterns in Fancy Coloured Shirts, such as stripes, sprigs, flowers, spots, &c., registered under the new Designs Act.

SIX VERY SUPERIOR SHIRTS for 26s. from the best and Largest Stock in London.—Satisfaction (as usual) guaranteed, or the money returned. A choice of 200 New Patterns in Coloured Shirts, six for £1; also, Boys' Shirts in all sizes, well-made, at very moderate prices. Priced Lists, with directions for self-measurement, post-free.—RODGERS and CO., Shirt Makers, 59, St. Martin's-lane (corner of NEWGATE).—Established 30 years.

SHIRTS.—The ZETETIQUE SHIRTS, Registered May 2, 1849, Act 6 & 7 Vic., c. 65.—These are the best fitting shirts ever invented. Caution.—Every shirt is stamped. Price—Six for 40s; or Three for 21s.—N.B. The Non-Registered Shirts are Six for 20s., 30s., and 35s. Also, all the newest patterns in Coloured Shirts.—Instructions for self-measurement, with list of prices, sent post-free.—JAMES BLACKBURN, 47, Chesapeake, London.

THE CORAZZA SHIRT.—Gentlemen at any distance may have these Shirts made by sending the following measures, taken tight: 1, round the neck; 2, round the chest; 3, round the waist; 4, round the wrist; 5, the height of the wearer. The shape of Collars may be traced upon the order. Prices by the dozen or half-dozen.—Excellent Cotton Shirts, with fine linen fronts, collars, and wrists, 4s to 10s. Linen Shirts, 10s 6d to 20s. Dress Frocks, 2s to 4s additional. Detached Collars, of best linen, 12s the dozen. One Shirt, as sample of set ordered, at 8s or upwards, sent, free of carriage, to any part of the kingdom.—Hemittance or reference indispensable. CAPPER and WATERS, 26, REGENT-STREET.

THE NICOLL PALETOT WAREHOUSES, 114, 116, 120, REGENT-STREET, and 22, CORNHILL; also for Nicoll's Morning Coat, now in vogue, and in demand in the Country, Riding, Walking, Sea-side, &c. Shooting Jackets adapted for the Moors, &c. Many have assumed the use of the word Paletot, but Messrs. NICOLL are the sole Patentees of the design and material.

MESSRS. NICOLL'S Wholesale and Counting-House Departments for the London Branches in the Shipping and Woollen Trades are in CHANGE-ALLEY, CORNHILL, and 22, REGENT-STREET.

HOLYLAND'S SHOOTING SUITS for the coming season, and all kinds of Sporting Coats, Waistcoats, and Trousers, of suitable and durable fabrics, and superior style and strength, reduced to the lowest possible charges for best qualities. Light Overcoats and Summer Frocks.—150, Strand, two doors West of Somerset House.

TO SPORTSMEN.—BERDOE'S WATER-PROOF SHOOTING JACKETS defy any amount of rain, are in every respect first-rate garments, and ensure the unqualified approval of experienced Sportsmen. A very large Stock to select from; also of Waterproof Riding and Driving Caps, Leggings, Saddle Aprons, &c. The well-known WATERPROOF PALLIUM (a Light Overcoat for all seasons) is reputed the most useful, economical, and popular garment ever invented. Price 45s and 50s.—To be had in London, at 99, New Bond-street, and 69, Cornhill, only.

LINENDRAPERS TO THE QUEEN. ESTABLISHED IN 1778.

WEDDING AND GENERAL OUTFITS. JOHN CAPPER and SON, 69, Gracechurch-street, have added a warehouse for LADIES' READY-MADE LINEN, under female superintendence. Materials good, needlework excellent, and prices economical. Decidedly cheap BABY LINEN, of superior work. Parcels above £3 sent carriage free, per rail, throughout England.

ON MONDAY, TUESDAY, and Following Days, will be offered, by BEECH and BERRALL, 63 and 64, Edgware-road, upwards of 20,000 yards of elegant Striped, Checked, Broadened, and Glace Silks, in all the new Autumnal Colourings and Designs, at 1s 9d, 1s 11d, 2s 2d, and 2s 4d per yard. The above goods have been bought for cash of a manufacturer retiring from business. Patterns sent for inspection to any part, postage free. Address, BEECH and BERRALL, 63 and 64, Edgware-road.

PATTERNS OF SILKS, POSTAGE FREE.—Ladies residing in the country are most respectfully informed that KING and SHEATH (SILK MERCHANTS, &c., 264, Regent-street) will forward Patterns of all the New Silks, Satins, Irish Poplins, Velvets, &c., on application by letter, addressed as above. An opportunity is thus offered to Ladies living in the most remote towns and villages of the Kingdom to purchase their Walking, Evening, Wedding, and Dinner Dresses from the Newest Fashion of London and Paris, with less trouble and expense than in their own immediate neighbourhood, where very often Novelties in Silks, &c., cannot be obtained at any price. Rich Glace Striped and Checked Silks, at 25s the full dress. Rich Irish Poplins, at 35s the full dress. Address (for patterns), KING and SHEATH, 264, Regent-street.

BONNETS, PARISIAN MILLINERY.—To Ladies who are Cash Purchasers, and wish to avoid the charges of private milliners, compare the following prices:—French Satin or Glace Silk Bonnets, all colours, cap and complete, 12s 9d to 16s 9d; Mourning Satin, or Ducape, richly trimmed, patent crapes, 10s 6d to 14s 6d; Widows' Bonnets, with double crape veil, 14s 6d to 18s 6d; Aruquiane Crapes, all colours, drawn, or on Paris net shapes, 14s 6d to 18s 6d; White or Black Lace, elegantly finished, 16s 6d to 21s; Paris Chaps, for Brides, one guinea each; Fine Sewn Chaps, 10s 6d to 16s 6d; White German Chaps, 14s 11d to 16s 11d; more fashionable or more becoming bonnets cannot be procured at any price, and the Largest Stock in London to select from; Durable Whole Straws, the new shape, 2s 11d to 3s 11d; Fine Rice Straws, 4s 11d to 6s 11d; Leghorn Hats, Prince of Wales shape, 3s 11d; very fine, 5s 11d. For Cash only, at CRANBURN HOUSE, No. 39, Cranbourn-street, Leicester square. Proprietors, E. WOOLLEY and COMPANY.

EMIGRATION and COLONISATION.—The Emigrants' Fitting-out Branch of S. W. SILVER and Co., is at No. 4, Bishopsgate-street (opposite the London Tavern), where a comfortable Fit-out for Male or Female (including Bedding) may be obtained for Four Pounds; for which sum more articles are supplied than would be procurable for a much larger amount in ordinary purchasing. Emigration and Shipping information rendered without fee or reward, the object being to promote and facilitate Emigration. Silver and Co. have agents in each of the Australian Colonies, through whose funds might be transmitted to or from this country, at the exchange of the day.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC. THE POPULAR REMEDY, PARR'S LIFE PILLS.—The extraordinary properties of this medicine are thus described by an eminent physician, who says:—After particular observation of the action of Parr's Pills, I am determined, in my opinion, that the following are their true properties:—

1. "First:—They increase the strength, whilst most other medicines have a weakening effect upon the system. Let any one take from three to four or six pills every twenty-four hours, and, instead of having weakened, they will be found to have revived the animal spirits, and to have imparted a lasting strength to the body."
2. "Secondly:—In their operation they go direct to the disease. After you have taken six or twelve pills you will experience their effect; the disease upon you will become less and less by every dose you take; and if you will persevere in regularly taking from three to six pills every day, your disease will speedily be entirely removed from the system."
3. "None are genuine unless the words 'PARR'S LIFE PILLS' are in white letters on a red ground on the Government stamp, pasted round each box; also the fac-simile of the signature of the proprietors, 'T. ROBERTS and Co., Crane-court, Fleet-street, London,' on the directions."
4. "Sold in boxes, at 1s, 1½d, 2s, 3d, and family packets at 11s. each, by all respectable medicine vendors throughout the world. Full directions are given with each box."

FLOOR-CLOTHS. Best quality, warranted .. 2s 6d per square yard Persian and Turkey patterns, ditto 2s 9d ditto Common quality, from .. 1s 10d ditto N.B.—No higher prices.

JOWETT, Manufacturer, 332, New Oxford-street.

BROOKMAN and LANGDON, 28, Great Russell-street, British Museum. Manufacturers of every sort of PENCILS. Their goods may also be obtained of any stationer or EVER-POINTED PENCILS in Gold and Silver, with NIBS of

PALLADIUM.

The elasticity and hardness of this metal retain the leads in their place, and cause the points of the cases to endure very long use without perceptible attrition.—The Trade supplied.

SKETCHING from NATURE.—DICKINSON'S VADE MECUM. a portable compendium of every requisite for the above purpose, containing colour box, easel, drawing board, and seat, compressed in an incredibly small compass, the size not exceeding 12 inches by 4 inches, and weighing scarcely more than an ordinary sketch-book. The inventors confidently assert that nothing has hitherto been designed for artists so valuable as this arrangement.—To be seen at Messrs. DICKINSON and Co's, 114, New Bond-street.

PICTURESQUE SKETCHES OF LONDON, PAST AND PRESENT. BY THOMAS MILLER.

CHAPTER XIII.—HOLIDAYS OF THE POOR.

Food and raiment, household shelter, and a grave, are all the Poor-Law allows to the pauper; for there is no clause in that act permitting him the enjoyment of the sweet air of heaven, or the open and unwall'd sunshine (the gold which God scatters down for all), beyond what blows and beats upon the narrow courtyard in which he is doomed to walk—the Prisoner of Poverty. The birds he there hears sing are the dirty sparrows, that roost under the soot-blackened eaves, and weary the heart with their unchangeable chirrup. The hum of his insects is the buzz of the bloated blue-bottle, ever hovering around, and endeavouring to blow and spoil the morsel of meat that is doled out to him with a niggard hand. The murmur of his streams is heard in the flushing of the poisonous sewers. The waving of his trees, the coarse garments that dangle on the clothes-lines—for in such places it is ever washing-day. His blue sky is the little morsel of the face of heaven which, (by straining his neck) he can see roofing the tall bare walls that surround him. His flowers are the morsels of chickweed, the two or three dwindling blades of grass, or the dank green moss, that shoot up beside the damp wall, or between the fissures of the pavement. His fragrance, a life-destroying atmosphere, a compound of all unwholesome smells.

Day after day, week after week, month after month—throughout the budding spring—all the while the long-leaved summer reigns—when Autumn is throwing her rainbow-hues over the forest, and Winter comes forth, blowing his blue nails, and with the snow-flakes hanging on his hair—throughout all these changes he feels but cold and heat; can only tell when it is spring by hearing the cry of "prim-roses" without the walls; summer, by the hot pavement on which he treads; autumn, by the drawing in of the days and the chilly evenings; and winter, by the cold that seems to eat into his very bones. This is his life; these all the changes he knows, unless the rolling of the monotonous year is varied by the days he never left his sick-bed, or the weeks he spent in the hospital. The weary walls are ever the same; he has counted every fissure in the pavement; almost every morsel of gravel is familiar to his eye; he knows how many slabs are cracked and broken; at what hour he shall have gruel; when a change to potatoes. Meat-days are little fast-days; his spoon and porringer and plate his only comforters, until sleep comes and steepens his senses in forgetfulness. He knows when it is Sunday by receiving his clean shirt, and attending church.

Poverty in the country—however poor it may be, however low it may have fallen—is still surrounded with a few fragments of the Paradise which was once man's possession. There we see the blue of the sky bending and resting upon the dim rim of the horizon, or losing itself in the twilight of other worlds. The bladed green of the refreshing earth lies below like a rich velvet carpet which God hath diaped with flowers of "all hues," and thrown down for man to tread upon. The solemn avenue of stately trees rises like a tall temple, roofed in by his mighty hand; and as we gaze upward, we feel the heart worshipping Him unawares, and walk along surrounded with the awe of an old religion. Every rounded pebble beside which the stream plays and murmurs, sends up its tiny voice through the bubbling silver, and lifts up the pause in the great anthem which Nature hymns in His praise. In the greenless and sunless streets of the busy city we see not this God-created life, this old world, which has lived on ever since a broad leaf waved; long, perchance, before Eve planted her white and naked foot on the rounded daisies that blowed in Eden, when the voice of God was heard "walking in the garden in the cool of the day." (Genesis iii. 8.)

The visions which St. John the Evangelist obtained of heaven were of a city whose golden gates were never closed; of a river clear as crystal, and trees bending beneath their load of fruit. Isaiah also saw there "the glory of Lebanon:...the fir-tree, the pine-tree, and the box together, to beautify the place of [his] sanctuary." And in our own dreams of those immortal realms, we but catch dim glimpses of what is beautiful on earth—a peaceful country, green and flowery; and over the sunshine which sleeps thereon, the shadows of angels are ever passing.

Those who never see the beauties which God hath scattered over the face of the earth, can scarcely imagine anything of heaven, or dream of delights beyond the worship which they join in here below.

Our forefathers were a holiday-loving people. With what delight they set out to bring home May! Herriek has told us, in undying verse. they hung a green bough on every door, and suspended from window to window, in the centre of the streets, endless garlands of flowers. The dance under the Maypole was surely preferable to reeling out of a gin-shop; and the archers practising in the cool of a summer evening, under the trees in Moorfields, much better than a stifling skittle-ground, reeking with tobacco, gin, and beer.

If the country is a little further from London than it was in those days, we are enabled to reach it as soon as they did, when linked to that space-cleaving thunder-bolt, a railway engine; and quick and far away as the flowers have flown, we can still overtake them in a few minutes.

We have great faith in these holidays of the poor; for whatsoever contributes to their happiness removes a portion of what is evil, and supplies the place with what is good. To make a poor weary heart happy and contented for only a few hours, is to lessen the evils of life—it is a rest in the desert, a spring throwing its "loosened silver" through the arid sand, at which they drink, and taking heart go on their way again more cheerfully. A more selfish and de-

praved class live not, than those who only think of their own pleasure; who never dream of the delight there is to be found in making others happy.

How grateful the generosity of the poor are for favours! They return the donor thanks, sincere thanks—they can offer God no more.

We pay our poor-rates because we are forced; but is a parochial board to be the limits of our charity, is there nothing required beyond food, raiment, and household shelter, for the poor? Ask Joseph Brown, and he will point with a proud finger towards Bethnal-green, to those whom he led forth like a second Moses, out of a wilderness of bricks, mortar, and ruins, to a land where summer reigns, where he smote the rock, and sent the gushing waters bubbling and sparkling among a thousand brick-dried and dusty hearts.

At his bidding the little doubled-up old woman left off roasting chest-nuts at the corner of the street, and went out to see them grow. The pale-faced girl for one day ceased her cry of water-cresses, and saw the clear brook in which they stood; while the pretty flower-girl gazed with wonderment over the gardens of Havering Bower, and thought how fresh and beautiful the flowers looked there compared with those she sold in the streets of London. The old man, bent with age, left his box of lucifer matches (the beggar's last shield) at home, and went to see the butterfly once more alight on the blossoms. And Joseph Brown walked at the head of these immortal souls, these poor outcasts of earth—many of them we trust angels on their march to heaven, whose folded wings may in another state touch our own, when we kneel with bowed head and clasped hands on the star-paved floor of heaven, blushing to think how many tribulations they waded through without a murmur, while we looked on nor extended a helping hand.

The last trumpet, when it awakes the dead, will have no soft and silvery sound for the silken sons and daughters of luxury, but send out the same earth-rending peal, and startle all from their long deep slumber.

These Bethnal-green holiday-people were a poor and homely race, looking what they really are, a badly-fed and badly-housed populace. They are small in stature and limb, and unwholesome in appearance, like flowers crammed into the bit of ground behind the smoky alleys in which they live, that dwindle and pine and get less and less every year they live: so were these poor people—they had neither bulk, bone, nor muscle; they were like the trees in our city streets compared with the giant oaks of Sherwood Forest. Some of the girls were rather pretty but pensive: they seemed happy, and yet it did not look natural for them to appear so; you could not tell how it was, yet you "felt" it to be so. The ugliest and dirtiest were to all appearance the happiest; they saw only the present, they left the past behind them, quite sure that the old cares, privations, and sorrows would not run away while they were absent. Peace be with them, and all happiness attend such careful pastors as the Rev. Joseph Brown, Rev. Thomas French, the Curate of Bileston; the Rev. R. H. Herschell, and all the kind friends who assist them by contributing their mite to these Holidays of the Poor.

During one of our rural wanderings this summer, we chanced to stumble upon a holiday group of charity-school children, both boys and girls, which had been brought into the quietude of the country by half-a-score of such pleasure-vans as our Artist has sketched at the head of this article. They had not all the freedom we should have liked to have seen them enjoy: if one or two straggled a little out of bounds, they were called back. Poor little things! they seemed to envy the bees and birds that flew about, and to wish that they had no teachers to watch over them. We fancied how little some of them had slept on the previous night, through thinking about their country excursion; how often they had looked at the sky, and hoped that it would not rain—that it would surely be fair one day in the year, the only day on which they had a holiday. It made us sigh to look at some of them—they were such little specimens of humanity, especially when, on enquiry, we found that many of them were fatherless and motherless. They seemed to look on Nature with that childish wonder which is pleased with everything it sees: they gathered the white dead-nettle, the ox-eye, and red poppy, and thought that such were beautiful flowers—little darlings, that could only sob and weep when they were beaten, and nestle close to one another for comfort, seeming to look about with their pretty eyes as if seeking for some friend to protect them. Others we saw with forbidding countenances, who had, no doubt, been beaten and starved, and felt a savage satisfaction in punishing such as were less than themselves, as if copying the examples they had suffered under.

Some had eaten their dinners before reaching their journey's end, and gazed with longing eyes on such as had been more provident; though we strongly suspected that many had been tempted by false promises and the hopes of sharing the dinner of their companion—hopes not likely to be realised in many cases, judging from what we saw.

Oh, how we longed to have had those children under our own guidance for the day, to have taken them to one or another of the sweet spots we knew, so different from the dusty patch of green by the road-side, where the pleasure-vans were drawn up; such spots as we have often described—roads and lanes that lead only to fields; green nooks that seem too beautiful ever to be broken up into highways; as if it would be a sin to crush those lines of white daisies that seem to stretch onward and onward, as if trying to find their way to where, in spring, the primroses and violets and blue-bells nestle on the wood-side banks; spots which for ages have formed an old highway of flowers, over which have flown armies of birds, and bees, and butterflies; places beside which there ever went singing along with subdued voice some little brook, that seemed to chafe if only a pebble checked its course, as if it murmured at being kept away from the flowers that grew further on, and which it had come a long way down the hills to look at, from whence the breeze had first blown the tidings about the beauty of the spot in which they grew; and ever over the stream the drooping May-buds waved, as if they tried to match their whiteness against the silver cloud that lay mirrored below, while here and there great trees threw their green arms across it, chequering its onward course with cooling shadows, as if for a little time to give it a pleasant resting-place before it went on again to where the unclouded sunshine falls, for where that pleasant stream goes broadening out, the gaudy dragon-flies meet together to play, and where it runs narrowing in, the black bulrushes, the feathery reeds, and the golden water-lilies nod and bend and rustle together, as if they were never weary of telling one another how pleasant is the scenery around which they grow; spots



PLEASURE CANAL-BOATS, SKETCHED AT THE PADDINGTON BASIN.

where the birds seem to come for new songs—sweet notes which they gather from the lapping of the water and the whistling of the reeds, and these they sing to the blossoms, and the blossoms breathe them back again to the bees, and the bees whisper them into the bells of the flowers they plunge into, and every insect that alights thereon catches the note, and all day long is humming the low tune high up in the air. To such places as these ought the dear children to be taken, while the pleasure-vans await their return beside the dusty high-road, where only the plantain, the ox-eye, the dead-nettle, and the hemlock grow.

But while the railway rushes on in its lightning-like speed, and the steam-boat tosses the water aside with proud disdain, as if angry that it should, for a moment, check its course, the slow-moving canal-boat, drawn leisurely along by horses, has also its crowd of holiday people; such as our beautiful engraving here represents as another of the moving pictures of London. This is, no doubt, one of the cheapest and safest methods of spending the day, after all. Here there is no rushing and thronging as on the railway, no dashing and rocking as in the steam-packet, nor any shaking in going over the ground as in the

pleasure-vans. The ripple the boat makes is scarcely heard. You can even distinguish the rustling of the tiny waves among the sedge that sways idly to and fro on the banks of the canal. It is a beautiful sight to see these boats full of holiday passengers, gliding slowly along within a yard or two of the shore in the summer sunshine; to look down and see them all mirrored in the water, even to the little girl that is leaning over the side, and rippling the surface with her hand, beside the woman in the red shawl that deep down is clear-shadowed. Pleasant it is to stand a little way off, and, while the boat is towed



PLEASURE VANS.—SCHOOL CHILDREN'S HAMPTON-COURT HOLIDAY.

lazily along, to hear some old solemn hymn chanted; low at first, then gradually swelling higher, and to distinguish the children's voices mingling with those of men and women; and nothing to drown the harmony, saving the measured tramp of the horses which haul the boat, the creaking of a gate, or the short, sharp crack of the driver's whip—sounds which disturb not your thoughts. Not that we would have them always singing hymns, or listening to pious addresses, but leave them a little breathing time to look on nature, to "commune with their own

hearts," to enjoy themselves on the lawn (as the kind Curate of Bildesstone allowed them to do the other day, after giving them a hearty meal of plum-cake and tea; and, when wearied with their sports and pastimes, sending home, as he did, every poor child with a huge lump of plum-cake in its hand).

In the north of England the school feasts are called "Potations," for so is the word sounded, the origin of which we have never been able to discover nor to find any other meaning for it than that of drinking;

yet it signifies a childish feast or holiday in the midland counties. We want a better compound word than "Pic-nic" for these holidays of the poor, and hope that some of our learned readers will help us to one, and that next year we shall have to record the good deeds of many Joseph Browns.

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